



# Mughal Suba of the Deccan

**1636-56**

A Study of Mughal Administration in the  
Reign of Shahjahan

THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF  
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN  
HISTORY

By

RAFI AHMAD ALAVI

Under the Supervision of  
Professor S. Nurul Hasan

CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY  
ALIGARH

71355



MUGHAL SUBA OF THE DECCAN  
(1636-56)

A B S T R A C T

Ahmadnagar kingdom was annexed to the Mughal Empire during the reign of Shah Jahan. After its annexation the Mughal authority in the south had entered a new phase of its development. Resistance in Berar had come to an end and intensive exploitation of the Deccan had started. Major revenue reforms were introduced during this period and significant changes were introduced in other spheres of administration.

This thesis is a humble attempt to investigate the impact of Mughal rule on the political and socio-economic trends in the Deccan during this period in the light of documents available in the State Archives at Hyderabad. Most of the archival material on which this thesis is based had not been utilised so far.

The study does not deal with the entire Deccan, but only with that part of the Deccan which formed a part of the Mughal Empire till 1656.

The first Chapter deals with the political, physical and ethnic geography of the area. In this chapter, Mughal penetration right from the time of Akbar till 1636, has been traced. With the appointment of Prince Aurangzeb, as the Viceroy of the Deccan in 1636, the area started to feel the impact of Mughal administration.

It has been shown that there was no major change in the boundaries of the sarkars or parganas. The parganas assigned to a sarkar were rarely transferred from one to another. The number of parganas attached to a sarkar was also left almost untouched. The Mughal administrative units were made to follow the physical contours of the region.

Ethnologically, this area was inhabited by people belonging to different ethnic groups, with different religious backgrounds, customs, rites and rituals, and speaking different languages and dialects. There were marked disparities in the economic position of these groups. On the one hand was the aboriginal tribe of Gonds, occupying the lowly rung of the social ladder; on the other were the Marathas, better placed economically and struggling for greater political and economic gains.

The second chapter deals with economy of the region. Cotton, indigo and rice formed the bulk of the agricultural produce. The area contained a number of diamond, silver and steel mines. Textile industry received a boost, and textiles became the main articles of export. Sarais formed one of the necessities of inland travel.

The third chapter deals with administration at provincial and local levels. The Viceroy's period of tenure was not fixed, but he was expected to retire within three years. This policy

was adopted in order to keep him in check and eliminate chances of his developing local connections and strengthening his position against imperial interests. Distantly situated as the Deccan was, the Emperor had perforce to the Viceroy greater freedom of action and initiative. The appointment of princes to the Viceroyalty of the Deccan was, in fact, intended to meet the dangers inherent in this situation. For purposes of revenue administration, the Mughal Deccan was divided into two portions, each with its own Diwan. The Painghat comprised the whole of Khandesh, and one-half of Berar, while the other 2½ subas formed Balaghat.

The fourth chapter deals with the mansab system as it functioned in the Deccan during this period. A list of mansabdars posted in the Deccan during this period has been prepared with the help of the military and revenue documents preserved in the State Archives, at Hyderabad and the biographical dictionaries of the period. The Deccanis are found receiving mansabs in large numbers in the imperial army. Although the Maratha desertions were comparatively more than those of the Dakhnis and Habashis, the latter ~~these~~ received higher ranks in the Mughal service. The Mughals had realised that in any political arrangement in the South, it was not possible to ignore the Deccanis. The Marathas formed the weaker section of the Mughal nobility.

The fifth chapter deals with the army. The chapter is based mainly on the military papers preserved in the Archives at Hyderabad. The chapter is based on the military papers preserved in the Organisation.



The army organisation rested on something like khanazad system. Family appears as a unit of the contingent of nobles. The branding regulations were not practised. The regulations for the maintenance of different racial proportions among the troopers were also not being adhered to. It appears that all the troopers serving under a noble did not belong to one race either but to various races. There appears to be no specific proportion existing between the noble and his troopers on racial basis. The attitude to recruit the troopers belonging to one's own race also does not appear to have existed. Only in the case of South Indian troopers we find a tendency to recruit themselves only under the nobles of the South Indian domicile. The troopers from other lands were much less in number compared to the indigeneous troopers. The foreigners possessed the horses of higher breed more than their Hindustani counterparts. The quality of the horse decreased with the South Indian troopers. There seems to be no fixed retirement age for the ordinary troopers. The study points to the existence of a certain discrimination against the indigenous troopers and particularly against the South Indians. It also points to the existence of regional tendencies of the South Indians. This situation resulted in the lack of mutual understanding between the Mughals and the Deccanis. It resulted in failure of the attempt to accommodate the Deccanis in the imperial fold and ultimately proved harmful for the Mughals themselves.

The sixth chapter deals with the revenue administration. Measurement as the method of assessment of assessment was introduced on a very wide scale by Murshid Quli Khan. It appears that crop sharing was adopted at the beginning to help in fixing workable rais and dasturs for the different crops. The reforms of Murshid Quli Khan had increased the extent of cultivation considerably and agriculture had improved generally, increasing in its turn the share of the state demand.

The characteristic feature of this period was the pressure of keen competition for the acquisition of the mansabs and jagirs, which resulted in the form of a crisis in the jagirdari system. The appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as the Diwan, first of Balaghat and then of the entire Deccan may be seen in this context. Aurangzeb, the Viceroy of the Deccan, after realising the disparity between the jama and hal-i hasil figures and its consequent bearings on the jagirdari system made great efforts to save the situation from utter collapse. Although he succeeded in his attempt to a remarkable extent, but the defects inherent in the practical working of the jagirdari system itself and the troubled conditions in the Deccan after the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne; told hard on the Mughals.

Although due to the agrarian reforms of Murshid Quli Khan just before the close of this period, Aurangzeb succeeded to a great extent in checking the tendency towards inflated jama and

in maintaining a workable relationship between the jama on the one hand and hal-i hasil on the other, he failed to maintain that very workable relationship between hal-i hasil and the total number of mansabdars and troopers employed in the imperial service.

Throughout this period we find jagirs being constantly transferred. Although it resulted in keeping the landed aristocracy in check, it also led to the rack-renting of the zamindars and the peasants, to the ruin of cultivation and also to the increase in the number of mansabdars. Aurangzeb gave a boost to the agricultural produce towards the close of this period, but he did not stop the practice of the transfer of jagirs. It resulted in an increase in the burden on the exchequer created a sense of insecurity in the mansabdars and impaired the efficiency of the imperial army onwards.

## C O N T E N T S

P r e f a c e

I n t r o d u c t i o n

Chapter I ..... GEOGRAPHY OF THE MUGHAL DECCAN

Chapter II ..... ECONOMY

Chapter III ..... ADMINISTRATION — PROVINCIAL & LOCAL

Chapter IV ..... MANSABDARS IN THE DECCAN

Chapter V ..... ARMY ORGANISATION

Chapter VI ..... REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

R E S U M E     A N D     C O N C L U S I O N

Appendices ..... A : LIST OF MANSABDARS POSTED IN THE  
DECCAN DURING 1636 - 56.

B : TABLES SHOWING PROPORTION BETWEEN  
NOBLES, TROOPERS AND HORSES.

C : JAMA STATISTICS OF ALL THE MAHALS  
OF THE MUGHAL DECCAN.

B i b l i o g r a p h y

MAP — MUGHAL SUBA OF THE DECCAN (1636-56).

## P R E F A C E

Notwithstanding the fact that the structure of provincial administration of the Mughals with reference to different region has been attempted by scholars, a study of the Mughal suba of the Deccan under Shah Jahan has been a great desideratum. It was during the reign of Shah Jahan that Ahmadnagar was finally annexed to the Empire and Mughal authority in the south entered a new phase of its development. Resistance in Berar came to an end intensive exploitation of the Deccan began. Major revenue reforms were introduced during this period and significant changes were introduced in other spheres of administration.

This thesis is a humble attempt to investigate the impact of Mughal rule on the political and socio-economic trends in the Deccan during this period in the light of documents available in the State Archives at Hyderabad. Most of the archival material on which this study is based had not been utilised so far. It was at the instance of Professor S.Nurul Hasan, my supervisor, that I undertook an intensive study of these records and but for his expert guidance and encouragement at every stage I would have felt baffled by the vastness of material and difficulties in handling and deciphering it. It was during my discussions with him that many controversial and confusing problems were solved and I could approach the problems from different and new angles. My indebtedness to him is more than I can express in words.

I am grateful to Professor K.A.Nizami also for his help and guidance.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the help and guidance I have received from Professor Irfan Habib. He was particularly helpful in the preparation of the map and for his advice on chapters dealing with Economy and Revenue Administration.

My thanks are due to Dr.V.K.Bawa, the then Director of State Archives, Hyderabad, and to the Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi who provided me all facilities to study the material preserved in those Archives.

I should like to thank my teacher Mr. Iqtidar Alam Khan for the help that he has given me in the preparation for this thesis.

I am also thankful to the staff of the State Archives, Hyderabad, of the National Archives of India, New Delhi, and the Library of the Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History for their help and cooperation.

RAFI AHMAD ALAVI

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

Geographically speaking, the present thesis is an attempt to study the area that was known as the Mughal Deccan. Historically it pertains to the period between 1636, when Shah Jahan annexed Ahmadnagar kingdom to the Mughal Empire, and the year 1656, when Shah Jahan's grip over the Deccan became weak and ineffective. The dissertation aims at giving an outline of the organisation of the Mughal administrative machinery in the Deccan under the Viceroyalty of Prince Aurangzeb.

The first chapter deals with the geography of the area which determined to a very large extent the pattern of the Mughal administration in that region. The first section of this chapter traces step by step Mughal penetration in the Deccan from the time of Akbar till 1636. Then follows a discussion of the administrative set-up of the Deccan under the viceroyalty of Aurangzeb. The geographical boundaries of all the Sarkars have been delineated with as great care as the records permit. The changes effected in the administrative boundaries during this period and the reasons thereof have been discussed and analysed. The strategic importance of various forts of the area and their role in determining the administrative set up of the Deccan has also been examined in detail.

The study is confined to those territories only which came under the direct rule of the Mughals till 1656 and spread roughly from 18°N to 22°N and from 73°E to 80°E.

A study of the passes which served as commercial routes and helped in the development of trade and commerce has also been attempted.

As the region was inhabited predominantly by the Marathas, the third section deals with castes and tribes, of the Marathi speaking people and contains also a discussion on the aboriginal tribes of Gonds and Bhils who also constituted an important section of the population.

The second chapter is a survey of the economy of the area which deals with suba-wise crop-pattern and refers also to tracts of forests and mines in the region. Means of transport and communications which occupied a pivotal position in the economy of the region have also been studied.

Besides, methods of agriculture and the system of irrigation have been carefully studied and the position of water channels and dams in irrigating fallow lands has also received consideration.

While examining the economy of the region, the development of handicrafts has received particular attention.

A survey of the monetary and the hundi systems has been attempted as meticulously as our records permit. The prices



and their impact on the life of the common people has been traced with the help of the records.

The third chapter deals with the position and role of the mansabdars posted in the Deccan. Their racial composition has been analysed and the relationship between indigenous Muslims, the foreigners the Dakhnis, Habashis and the Marathas has been carefully studied.

The fourth chapter deals with the administrative set up in the Deccan at the provincial and the local levels. The functions of the various principal officers of the suba have been examined. The tenure of the Viceroy's office as also his special status as compared to the Subahdars of other provinces, has also been brought out. The functions and the position of the Diwan, Bakhshi, Waqia-navis, sadr, qazi, faujdar and kotwal have been examined.

The fifth chapter deals with the Army Organization of the Mughals in the Deccan. Its composition has been analysed and the regulations determining recruitment, promotion etc. have been discussed. A detailed discussion about the racial character and relative position and strength of the troopers has been attempted in order to trace the operation of racial instincts in the army discipline and organisation. The role of certain families in the army organisation and the practical working of the branding and verification

regulations have been examined. An enquiry has been made into the problems whether the distribution of horses had anything to do with the rank of the noble or not.

The sixth chapter presents a study of the land revenue administration in the Deccan. It contains an exhaustive study of the revenue reforms introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan, and its effects on the agrarian economy and general prosperity as a whole. Administration of the khalisa and jagir lands has been studied, the system of transfers and assignments of jagirs has been discussed and the problem of imperial and other officials control over the jagirs has been investigated. The various types of madad-i maash grants and waqfs have been studied. The procedures of making and checking grants have been looked into. It also contains Hasil statistics and Hasil Jama ratio. Taxes other than land revenue have also been studied.

The final chapter of the thesis summarizes the conclusions.

This study of the Deccan is based on the archival material available at the State Archives, Hyderabad. The archival records pertaining to our period of study deal with the military and revenue administration in the Deccan.

Besides the archival material, administrative literature, epistolary collection, historical and topographical works, European sources and modern works have also been used.

## CHAPTER I

### GEOGRAPHY OF THE MUGHAL DECCAN

#### 1. POLITICAL:

The fall of the Bahmanis at the close of the fifteenth century had resulted in the emergence of the independent kingdoms of Golconda, Bidar, Berar, Khandesh and Ahmadnagar. The kingdoms of Bidar, Berar and Khandesh were contiguous to Ahmadnagar which was ruled by the Nizamshahis. All these independent but petty kingdoms remained fighting against each other and thus, instead of gaining strength, they lost what was bequeathed to them by the Bahmanis.

In northern India, Akbar had not only been successful in consolidating the Mughal Empire, but had unleashed the forces of expansionism. He had swept one independent state after another, and with the conquest of Gujarat and Malwa; had touched the boundaries of the Deccan. His cordial relations with the Rathors and Kachhwahas had provided him a safe passage leading towards the region lying in the south of Narbada.

A shrewd and ambitious ruler that Akbar was, he could not resist the temptation of annexing the Deccani kingdoms who were fighting against each other, to his own Empire. Concealing his ambitious designs under the garb of "introducing order,"<sup>1</sup>

---

1. Akbarnama, Vol. III, p. 698.

Akbar <sup>gradually advanced towards</sup> made advancements in the Deccan, which resulted in the annexation of the region from Narbada to the upper courses of the Bhima river. This area included the strong forts of Ahmadnagar and Asirgarh. Strategically speaking, the fall of Asirgarh was extremely significant. It had opened the gates to the Deccan, and its capture by the Mughals had deprived the Deccanis of the greatest bulwark against their enemy.

Although, during the reign of Jahangir, the Mughals could not make any appreciable advancement in the Deccan, ~~yet~~ the increasing Mughal pressure led the Deccan states to realise that sooner or later they would have to face and resist the Mughal onslaught with their full might.

With the accession of Shah Jahan, the Mughal advance in the Deccan started anew. He pursued a vigorous policy. Daulatabad, the great fortress of the Nizam Shahi dynasty was captured in 1633 A.D. and Shah Jahan officially declared the "Nizam-ul-Mulki" (Nizam Shahi) state annexed to the Mughal Empire. But, this annexation did not represent the actual state of affairs, since over a large portion of the kingdom the Nizam Shahi officers either continued to govern in the name of a new Nizam Shah, or transferred their allegiance to Bijapur. This situation led to the abortive Mughal siege of Parenda in 1634, and then Shah Jahan's return to the Deccan in 1636, with a large army.

Overawed, Abdullah Qutb Shah agreed to sign a treaty by which he agreed to include the name of the Mughal Emperor in the Khutba and to strike coins in his name. He promised to remain loyal to the Emperor. In case of disloyalty the kingdom of Golconda might be conquered. He also promised to pay the annual tribute of two lakhs of huns to the Mughal Viceroy of the Deccan.<sup>2</sup>

The Adil Shah, however, did not submit as easily. His kingdom was ravaged by the Mughal armies from three points, Bidar in the North East, Sholapur in the West and Indapur in South West. Although the Mughal armies caused great devastation, Bijapur did not submit. Both sides felt the need of peace and a compromise was ultimately arrived at leading to a settlement between the two, incorporated in a detailed farman of Shah Jahan. According to this treaty the pretence of a <sup>independence</sup> Nizam Shahi kingdom, so far encouraged by Bijapur was to be ended and the territory of the Nizam Shahi kingdom partitioned between the Emperor and Bijapur. The Adil Shah was to retain all his ancestral territory with the following additions from the Ahmadnagar kingdom. In the West, the Sholapur and Wangi mahals between the Bhima and Sina rivers including the forts of Sholapur and Parenda, in the north-east the parganas of

---

2. The Copy of the letter of allegiance by Qutb Shah is given by Lahauri, I, II, pp. 178-80.

Bhalki and Chitkoba, and that portion of the konkan which had once belonged to the Nizam Shahi kingdom including Poona and Chakna districts. These acquisitions comprised 50 parganas. The rest of the Nizam Shahi dominion was declared annexed to the Empire. He also told Adil Shah that neither Nizam Shah nor any Nizam Shahi officer should be <sup>admitted into Deccan</sup> tolerated by Adil Shah.<sup>3</sup>

The peace settlement, of 1636 between the Mughal Emperor and the states of Bijapur and Golconda form an important landmark in the history of the Empire as also of the Deccan. They brought to an end the Nizam Shahi dynasty and closed an important chapter in the history of the Muslim states in the Deccan.

After this peace settlement, Aurangzeb was sent as the Viceroy of the Mughal Deccan on 14th July, <sup>4</sup>1636.

#### Administrative Divisions:

Now the Mughal Deccan <sup>Consisted</sup> came to be consisting of the following 4 subas:

1. Khandesh
2. Berar
3. Aurangabad
4. Telingana

---

3. The copy of the treaty is given by Lahauri, I, II, pp.174-76.

4. Lahauri, II I, II, p.205.

The suba of Khandesh consisted of 6 sarkars namely (1) Asir (2) Nadarbar (3) Baglana (4) Baijagarh (5) Handia and (6) Galna.

The suba of Berar comprised of 12 sarkars namely (1) Pathri (2) Basam (3) Baitalwari (4) Mehkar (5) Mahur (6) Gawel (7) Narnala (8) Kallam (9) Lonar (10) Kherla (11) Islamgarh and (12) Alka-i-Chanda.

The suba of Aurangabad had <sup>included</sup> ~~got~~ 11 sarkars namely (1) Daulatabad (2) Jalnapur (3) Patan (4) Fatehabad known as Dharur (5) Bir (6) Parenda (7) Sholapur (8) Ahmadnagar (9) Sangamner (10) Janner (11) Talkokan known as Kalyani.

The suba of Telingana had ~~got~~ only one sarkar namely Nader.

We shall study these administrative divisions in detail.

#### 1. SUBA KHANDESH:

It was bounded in the east by Berar, in the north by Narbada and Malwa, in the west by the sarkar of Surat and Tarangar while it had got the suba of Aurangabad, Sambhachal<sup>5</sup> mountains and the fort of Galna in its south.

##### (1) Sarkar Asir:

In its east was the province of Berar Payan Ghat, in the west the mahals of the sarkar of Galna and some parganas of

---

5. Dastur-ul-Amal-i-Shahinshahi - Thakur Lal Mathur f.22b, In the following pages it has been abbreviated simply as D.A., Sawanih-i-Dakan --- Munim Khan, p.28.

Nadarbar, in the north Vindhachal mountains and the sarkar of <sup>6</sup>  
Hāndiyah, and in the south was the river Tapti.

(ii) Sarkar Nadabar:

In its east were the mahals of Asir and in the north <sup>7</sup>  
river Tapti, in the west was Surat and Baglana. In the past  
this sarkar was a part of Gujarat. During the reign of Akbar  
it was attached with Malwa. During 8th R.Y. of Shah Jahan,  
because of its nearness with Khandesh it was attached with <sup>8</sup>  
Burhanpur.

(iv) Sarkar Baglana:

In its east was the sarkar of Galna, in the north Tapti  
and Vindhachal, in the west the sarkar of Surat and in the <sup>9</sup>  
South the sarkar of Sangamner and Sanbhachal mountains.

---

6. Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.32.

7. D.A., f.29a; Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.42.

8. Khulasat-ul-Hind --- Lacchhmi Narayan Shafiq, p.98; In the  
following pages it has been abbreviated simply as K.H.  
Tanmiq-i-Shigarf --- Lacchhmi Narayan Shafiq, f.35a-b.

9. D.A., f. 29b; Munim Khan writes that this sarkar had got  
Jawar and Talkoken in its south --- Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.36;  
Khulasat-ul-Hind says that it had got Nadarbar also in its  
east. About the southern side it mentions Sanbhachal only,  
p.99. But the same author mentions Sangamner also in its  
South alongwith Sanbhachal. Please see Tanmiq-i-Shigarf,  
f. 35b.



Bijaya

(iv) Sarkar Baijagarh:

In the past, this sarkar was a part of the suba of Malwa. But in the 8th R.Y. of Shah Jahan it was attached with the suba of Khandesh as it was on the northern side of Narbada. In its west was Awas - the territory of Mohan Singh zamindar who had <sup>got</sup> Ramgarh as his headquarters. In its south <sup>was</sup> Vindhyachal <sup>hills</sup> mountain and the sarkar of Asir.<sup>10</sup> In its east was the sarkar<sup>11</sup> of Handia.

(v) Sarkar Handia:

In the past this sarkar formed part of the suba of Malwa, but in the 8th R.Y. of Shah Jahan, it was attached with the suba of Khandesh because it was situated in the south of Nadarbar and was near Burhanpur. It was bounded in the east by the mahals of Deogarh which were connected with Berar, by Narbada in the North, by the sarkar of Baijagarh in the west and by the sarkar of Kalibhat (?) and Makrai in the south.<sup>12</sup> Some portions of sarkar Asir were also in its south.<sup>13</sup>

(vi) Sarkar Galna:

It was bounded in the east by the sarkar of Asir which was in the south of Sanbhachal Ghat, in the north by Nadarbar.

---

10. D.A. - f.32a; K.H., p.101.

11. Sawanih-i-Dakan, pp.38-39; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, 36ab.

12. D.A., f.35a-b; K.H. p.102.

13. K.H., p.102; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.36b-37a; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.43.

Baglana was situated in its west while the fort of Anki Tanki, the hills of Khammam which were connected with the Sanbhachal<sup>14</sup> mountains, were all situated in the south.

## 2. SUBA OF BERAR:

It was bounded in the east by Chanda, in the north by Handia,<sup>15</sup> in the west by Khandesh, and in the south by the Suba of Bidar. It consisted of 11 sarkars --- 5 in the Balaghat and 6 in the Payanghat.

### (a) Balaghat:

In its eastern side were the parganas of the sarkar Kallam and Manak Durg Chanda, in the north was Sanshachal which had got Baroda<sup>16</sup> in its south, in the west were the sarkars of Daulatabad, Jalnapur. In the south was the sarkar of Mahur.

(1) Sarkar Pathri: Nader of the suba of Bidar was situated in its east, the sarkar of Mehkar etc. in the north, Jalnapur and Aurangabad in the west, the parganas of Gang river which

---

14. D.A., f.28a; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.41.

15. D.A., f.37a-b; K.H., p.104.

16. D.A., f.37b.

flew on the border of this sarkar were situated near Mahur in  
the south.<sup>17</sup>

(ii) Sarkar Basam:

In its east was Mahur sarkar, in the north Sanbhachal  
and the pargana Manglore etc. in the west Mehkar sarkar and in  
the south-Nader sarkar.<sup>18</sup>

(iii) Sarkar Baitalbari:

In the east was the sarkar Mehkar, in the west Payan  
Katal Khandes (?) in the south some portions of Daultabad,  
in the north Zafarnagar.<sup>19</sup>

(iv) Sarkar Mehkar:

Its borders met the sarkar of Basam in the east, Sanbha-  
chal in the north, the pargana of Narnala, Basam and Pathri  
in the south, sarkar of Baitalwari and Jalnapur in the West.<sup>20</sup>

(v) Sarkar Mahur:

It was bounded by the Sarkar of Kallam in the east, the  
parganas of Gawel in the north, Basam in the West and the Mahals  
of Nader in the South.<sup>21</sup>

17. D.A., f.38a; Munim Khan and Lachhmi Narayan Shafiq mention  
that Basam was also situated in its north - please see  
Sawan-i-Dekan, pp.47-48; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.16b and  
Khulasat-ul-Hind, p.105.

18. D.A., f.39b; Sawan-i-Dekan, p.49; K.H. p.106. Tanmiq-i-  
Shigarf, f.16b.

19. D.A., f.40b; K.H., p.108; Shafiq mentions that this sarkar  
had got the lower region of Khandesh in the north--Tanmiq-  
i-Shigarf, f.17b-18a.

20. Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.18a-b; Sawan-i-Dekan, p.52.

21. D.A., f.43a; Sawan-i-Dekan, p.51; K.H. p.110.

(b) Berar Payanghat:

It was connected with Alka-i-Chanda and Deogarh in the east, Handivah in the north, Jamod, Manjrod and other mahals of Khandesh in the West. In its south was Sanbhachal which was situated between Balaghat and Payanghat. <sup>22</sup> It <sup>consisted of</sup> contained 6 sarkars, but the sarkar of Islamgarh known as Deogarh was not under imperial jurisdiction but under a zamindar.

(1) Sarkar Gawel:

In its east was the sarkar of Lonar and Kallam, in the north Kherla which was situated in Vindhychal, in the west was the sarkar of Narnala and in the south Sanbhachal <sup>23</sup> Ghat Mangalore.

(ii) Sarkar Narnala:

It was bounded by the fort of Gawel and Ellichpur in the east, by Manjrod, Jamod and Khandesh in the west, by <sup>Vindhya range or</sup> ~~Bindhychal~~ in the North and by Sanbhachal, Ghat Rohankhera, <sup>24</sup> Lakhanwara etc. <sup>on</sup> in the south.

---

22. K.H., p.112; Tanmiq-i-Shigarfi, ff. 19a-b.

23. Tanmiq-i-Shigarfi, f.15b; Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.54-55;  
~~K.H.~~ K.H., p.113.

24. D.A., f.49a; K.H., p.116; Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.63.

(iii) Sarkar Kallam:

In its east were the mahals of Alka-i-Chanda, in the north Bori, in the west sarkar Gavel and the mahals of Mahur,<sup>25</sup> in the south the sarkar of Ramgarh.

(iv) Sarkar Lonar:

In its east was Alka-i-Chanda, in the north some mahals of Deogarh and Sanbhachal mountains, in the West the sarkar<sup>26</sup> of Gavel, in the south the sarkar of Kallam.

(v) Sarkar Kherla:

It was bounded in the east and north by the mahals of Deogarh, in the west was the pargana of Jangli of Gavel sarkar<sup>27</sup> and in the south was Vindhachal.

(vi) Sarkar Islamgarh<sup>also</sup> known as Deogarh:

As it <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ under a zamindar <sup>for</sup> since a very long time no-  
<sup>could be used</sup> thing ~~was~~ known about it from the records.<sup>28</sup>

---

25. D.A., f.52a; Shafiq mentions that Lonar was situated in its north- Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.20b; while in K.H. he mentions that Purna was situated in its north, p.119.

26. D.A., f.54b; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.20b; K.H., p.120; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.66.

27. Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.20b; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.60; Thakur Lal gives it the name of sarkar Muhungaon.

28. Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.21a.

(vii) Sarkar Alka-i-Chanda:

Only Shafiq mentions this sarkar in his work Khulasat-ul-Hind, but he also does not give its geographical boundaries.

3. SUBA AURANGABAD:

Adjacent to it in the east was the sarkar Pathri and suba Mohammadabad Bidar; <sup>29</sup> in its west was Konkan and the western coast, <sup>29</sup> in its south was Bijapur, and <sup>30</sup> in the north Sanbhachal and sarkar Baitalbari. The suba consisted of 12 sarkars.

(i) Sarkar Daulatabad:

<sup>30</sup> On its east was the fort of Aurangabad and Jalnapur, <sup>31</sup> in the north was Sanbhachal, <sup>31</sup> on the west the sarkar of Sangamner and <sup>32</sup> in the south was Patan, river Suyuna, and the fort of Daulatabad.

(ii) Sarkar Jalnapur:

The sarkar of Pathri was situated <sup>33</sup> in its east; Zafarnagar, Sindhkher, Mohkar and the mahals of Baitalbari were situated <sup>33</sup> in the north, the city of Aurangabad was situated <sup>33</sup> in the west and river Gang flew <sup>33</sup> in the south.

---

29. D.A., f.89a-b; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.6.

30. K.H., p.125.

31. K.H., p.128; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.10b-11b.

32. K.H., p.128.

33. K.H., p.129; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.11b-12a; Sawanih-i-Dakan, p.20.

(iii) Sarkar Patan:

The sarkars of Bir and Jalnapur were situated in its east. It was bounded in the west and south <sup>34</sup> by the river Ganga. The sarkar of Ahmadnagar was also situated <sup>35</sup> in the west. On the north it bordered the city of Aurangabad.

(iv) Sarkar Fatehabad alias Dharur:

Its eastern side contained the parganas of Nander of Kalyan sarkar of Suba Mohammadabad Bidar. On the north some portion of Pathri sarkar was situated. On the west and south was the sarkar of Parenda. <sup>36</sup> The western borders touched Bir <sup>37</sup> sarkar and the southern side was surrounded by Manjra river.

(v) Sarkar Bir:

Fatehabad known as Dharur was situated in its east, river Gang in <sup>38</sup> its north; Ahmadnagar in the west and some mahals of Parenda sarkar in the south.

(vi) Sarkar Parenda:

Ankalkot Mohammadabad and most of Dharur <sup>39</sup> were situated in its east, Bir <sup>on</sup> in the north, Ahmadnagar in the west and some portions of Sholapur and Bijapur in the south.

---

34. Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.15.

35. K.H., p.132.

36. K.H., p.133.

37. Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.22; K.H., p.133.

38. D.A., f.68a; K.H., p.134.

39. Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.18; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.12b.

39. K.H., p.134; Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.17; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.12b.

(vii) Sarkar Sholapur:

Sarkar Ankalkot of Suba Mohammadabad was situated <sup>on</sup> ~~in~~ its east, some mahals of the sarkar Parenda <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ the north and west, and some mahals of the sarkar Bijapur in the south. <sup>40</sup>

✓(viii) Sarkar Ahmadnagar:

The sarkars of Bir and Parenda were <sup>on</sup> ~~in~~ its east, Gautami flew ~~on~~ in the north; Sarkar Sangamner and river Bhima were ~~in~~ the west. The same river surrounded this sarkar in the south. <sup>41</sup>

(ix) Sarkar Sangamner:

Bhimra river <sup>flew</sup> ~~flew~~ in the east of this sarkar and Ahmadnagar was situated <sup>on</sup> ~~on~~ the eastern side of this river. It was bounded in the north by the Sanbha mountain and by the Ghat Konkan in the west. <sup>42</sup>

(x) Sarkar Janner: <sup>Tumnae</sup>

The sarkars of Ahmadnagar and Sangamner bordered this sarkar ~~in~~ in the east, while Ghat Konkan surrounded it ~~in~~ in the west and Bijapur in the South. <sup>43</sup>

40. D.A., f.68b; K.H., p.135. Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.22; Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.12b.

41. K.H., p.136.

42. K.H., p.138; Munim Khan says that Kundtamalwar was situated in the south and river Bhimra flew near its foot. In the north of Kundtamalwar was the Marhat and Kanhar regions and the fort of Janner. Please see Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.21.

43. D.A., f.74a. But K.H. mentioned the sarkar of Sangamner as bordering its northern side. See, p.140; Also Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, f.14a. Munim Khan also mentioned the same. See Sawanih-i-Dekan, p.23.



(xi) Sarkar Talkokan known<sup>as</sup>/Kalyani:

It was bounded in the east by the sea-coast, the western side had ~~got~~ the regions of Marhat and Kanhar (Marathi and Kannari speaking people), and the entire Konkan Payanghat region was called Talkokan. It was bounded in the east by the Khelnah mountain which had ~~got~~ the sarkars of Sangamner and Janner in its north. Its northern side also had ~~got~~ the sarkar<sup>44</sup> of Janner while the west was bounded by the sea-coast.

(xii) Sarkar Jeodhan etc.:

Although this sarkar has been mentioned <sup>separately</sup> but as it was under the control of Bidaris; it was Ghair Amali (non regulation)

It was connected with the eastern Ghat, with Ramgir in the north, with the <sup>2/</sup>ocean <sup>on</sup> in the west and with the sarkar of Kalyani <sup>45</sup> in the south.

4. SUBA TELINGANA:

Ramgir sarkar and Elgundal mahal were connected with it in the east, Kaulas-an adjoining territory of Hyderabad was situated <sup>in</sup> its south while the sarkars of Mahur and Basam of

---

44. D.A., f.77b; K.H., mentioned Koh-i-Katal in its east with the sarkars of Sangamner and Junner in its north. According to it the sarkar of Jewar bordered it in the north while the sarkar of Dabol bordered it in the south. See p.141; Tamig-i-Shigarf, f.14b; Sawanih-i-Dakan, also gives the same boundaries. See, p.25.

45. D.A., f.79b; Sawanih-i-Dakan mentions the name of this sarkar as Jawar, p.27.

Berar suba were in the north and the Kanhar sarkar was situated  
46  
in the west. It was composed of Nander sarkar only.

The study of the political geography of the Mughal Deccan  
<sup>leads</sup> has led to the conclusion that the Mughal authorities were,  
<sup>on the whole</sup> generally very conservative <sup>with regard to</sup> about the boundaries of their terri-  
torial divisions. The only major changes after Akbar, appear  
to have been made during Shah Jahan.

Lahauri tells us that Shah Jahan transferred all the  
47  
territories south of Marbada from Malwa to Khandesh in his  
8th R.Y. Subsequently, Khandesh was further enlarged by the  
addition of Baglana, <sup>which was in all</sup> which, though it remained a separate entity  
48  
~~as~~ mulk after its annexation in 1638. Similarly Shah Jahan  
49  
carved out a separate province of Telingana from Berar probably  
in his 8th R.Y.; but in 1657 A.D. it was merged with Bidar to  
form the suba of Bidar.

Apart from these changes <sup>if we compare the total number</sup>  
~~of parganas the transfer of parganas from one sarkar to another~~  
<sup>if we compare the total number of</sup>  
~~seems, very rare. The attached table shows the total evidence~~  
<sup>of such changes that could be gathered from the sources.</sup>

46. D.A., f.35a.

47. The sarkars of Bijagarh and Nadarbar and most of the  
mahals of Handia were transferred to Khandesh (Lahauri I,  
11, pp.62-63) Sadiq Khan Or. 174 ff.60a-61a; Or. 1671 ff.  
33b-34a; D.A., ff.29a-32a,34b.

48. Sadiq Khan, Or. 174, ff.60b-61a; 87b-88a; Or. 1671 ff.  
33b-34a.

49. Lahauri, I, 11, 62,63,265.

S.No.	Mahal	Sarkar	Suba	Authorities
1.	Nandarbar	Nandarbar	Khandesh	S.D.; D.A., p.27; K.H. 98
		Baglana	"	A.D. No. I/17/645.
2.	Thalner	Asir	"	A.A.f. 224; D.A., p.24.
		Baglana	"	A.D. No. I/3/301.
3.	Jalod	Asir	"	A.A. f.224; D.A., p.24; K.H. 97.
		Baglana	"	A.D. No. I/3/301.
4.	Nasirabad	Asir	"	A.A. f.224; D.A., p.25 24; K.H. 96.
		Baglana	"	A.D. No. I/17/652.
5.	Galna	Bijagarh	"	A.D. No. I/17/652.
		Galna	"	D.A. p.26.
6.	Tamurni	Mehkar Parenda	Berar Aurangabad	A.A. f.226. A.D. No. I/1/42; D.A., p.102; K.H., p.135.
7.	Ardhapur	Pathri Nander	Berar Telingana	A.A. f.226. D.A. 111, K.H., p.151.
8.	Nander	Pathri Nander	Berar Aurangabad	A.A. f.226. D.A., p.110; K.H., p.151.
9.	Parenda	Sangamner Parenda	Aurangabad "	S.D. D.A. p.102; K.H., p.135.
10.	Balapur	Daulatabad Narnala	" Berar	S.D. A.A. f.226; A.D. No. I/3/145; D.A. p.64.

1. A.A.: Ain-i Akbari - British Museum No. Add. 7652. 2. S.D.: Shahjahan Documents.  
3. A.D.: Aurangzeb's Documents 4. D.A.: Dastur-ul Amal 5. K.H.: Khulasat-ul-Hind.

The important fact that emerges from this table is that, the sarkar of Baglana was greatly enlarged in Aurangzeb's time; <sup>it was an extension to</sup> annexing to itself the sarkar of Nandarbar and <sup>5 paur</sup> portions of ~~the~~ sarkar Asirgarh. But subsequently it appears to have been cut <sup>down</sup> to its original size.

The number of parganas also remain<sup>on the whole,</sup> largely stable. A table is given below showing the number of mahals in the sarkars of Khandesh and Berar at the time of Ain-i Akbari and in the 18th cent.

#### SUBA KHANDESH

Sarkar	No. of Mahals Ain-i Akbari	No. of Mahals 18th c.
1. Asir	29	32
2. Nandarbar		5
3. Baglana		27
4. Baijagarh		32
50 5. Handia		23
51 6. Galna		7

50. According to Dastur-ul-Amal the sarkar of <sup>2 of</sup> Handia <sup>contained</sup> contained 23 mahals, out of which 6 Mahals were in the province of Malwa. p.37. But according to Khulasat-ul-Hind, it contained only 17 mahals.

51. According to Dastur-ul-Amal, the sarkar of Galna <sup>contained</sup> contained 7 Mahals.

There is a gap in the narration by the transcriber. After concluding the narration of sarkar Asir he writes as (4) Naimatabad alias Nabati (5) Akhari (6) Lohnir (7) Painth Bala.

# SUBA BERAR

Sarkar	No. of Mahals Ain-i Akbari	No. of Mahals 18th c.
1. Pathri	17	11
2. Basaur	8	9
3. Baitalbari <sup>9</sup>	9	9
4. Mehkar	4	12
5. Mahur <sup>52</sup>	17	20
6. Gawel	45	45
7. Narnala <sup>53</sup>	34	37
8. Kallam	22	27
9. Lonar	5	4
10. Kherla	34	24
11. Islamgarh alias Deogarh		29
12. Alkachanda		33

The territory of Khandesh, Berar and Daulatabad was under one subedar. By an imperial firman of 5th Jamadi II ~~110~~ 1044 A.H./8 R.Y./26 Nov. 1634 the Emperor divided it into two subas. The one was Balaghat and the other Painghat. The suba of Balaghat

52. According to K.H., it contained 46 Mahals. But it gives a description of only 40 mahals, pp. 113-116.

53. According to Dastur-ul-Amal, it contained only 24 mahals, p.66.

comprised the sarkar of Daulatabad, Ahmadnagar, Patan, Bir, Jalnapur, Janner, Sangamner, Fatehabad with other adjoining areas and some mahals of Berar and the entire Telingana. The suba of Painghat comprised the entire Khandesh and most of the territory of Berar.

It would <sup>appear</sup> seem that <sup>in terms of</sup> the Mughal <sup>subas</sup> frontiers often followed physical contours. In one case, where they did not — Berar, in particular, extending across both the plains and the plateau, Shah Jahan introduced the division of the entire Mughal Deccan into Balaghat and Painghat, the dividing line running along the northern wall (ghat) of the Deccan Plateau.

(c) Forts:

<sup>Topography</sup> Geography was the main <sup>impediment - which prevented the</sup> factor because of which the <sup>conquest of the Deccan and its annexation</sup> Deccan could not be conquered and annexed in the manner in which Northern India <sup>had been conquered</sup> was done. Moreover, the people of Northern India could not establish their authority in the Deccan on a secure footing during ancient or medieval periods. The hills were one of the factors responsible for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Deccan. The native people had got <sup>advantage</sup> the chance to <sup>being defensive Deccan</sup> defend for a long period of time. The invaders had to slow down their march in such a hilly region and they used to get weary also. The local people could retire in them when defeated in a pitched battle in the plain. They could recover the lost

territories also. In this way the Sahyadris in particular and the entire hilly terraih of the Deccan in general could offer a protracted defence because of the forts there. These forts can be divided into three <sup>tree</sup> lines; out of these, one <sup>tree</sup> line is situated on the main range of the Sahyadris, while the other two are distributed on either side of it. The hill-forts, having such natural defences, needed only few artificial defence works to make them impregnable. The forts of Sivner, Hadsar, Varugad, Sinhgad, Ankai, Tankais, Haris, and Trimbak present a good example of the natural defence because one <sup>can find</sup> gets steep <sup>climbing</sup> scarp rising hundreds of feet around the hill-tops there. The scarp of Daulatabad is artificial. Complete blockade of those forts was one of the methods by which any <sup>entry</sup> penetration into them could <sup>be made</sup> be possible.

The most prominent among those forts were those of Asirgarh, Ahmadnagar, Daulatabad, Bir, Parenda, Janner, Dharur, Sangamner, Qandabar, Galna, Nander, Naldrug, Udgir, Auser and Nanderbar. As a discussion of all the Deccan forts will not be of much use, a description of some of the most significant among them will be sufficient.

#### Asirgarh:

It is situated in  $21^{\circ} 28'$  N and  $76^{\circ} 18'$  E. It is in the Satpura range, 850' ft. high from the base and 2,283 ft. above sea level, and commanded the main road from Northern India to

the Deccan. The hilly area of the fort is about 60 acres and except in two places it is surrounded by a perpendicular <sup>54</sup> alope. Khandesh served as the stepping stone for penetration in the south mainly because of the strategic importance of Asirgarh. Once it fell, the routes to the Deccan, were open for the north Indian rulers. Its conquest by Akbar in 1601 had opened the gates of the Deccan for the Mughals.

#### Ahmadnagar:

It is situated in  $19^{\circ}$  N and  $74^{\circ} 50'$  E on the left bank of Sina river between <sup>un</sup> Godavari and Bhima rivers. It was secure from the west because the western Ghats were situated on its western side and formed its principal geographical feature. The capture of the fort meant the annexation of the Godavari region on the one hand, and security from the western side on the other.

#### 3. DAULATABAD:

It is situated in  $19^{\circ} 58'$  N and  $75^{\circ} 10'$  E. It was one of the strongest forts of Medieval India. Geology gave strength to it because it is situated on a conical hill of rock about 600 ft. high. It is by the side of a highway which runs past Ellora. As it commands a highway, it was the natural site of

---

54. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.



a fort. As the Vindhya stood in the north of the fort, its capture meant consolidation even upto the south of the Vindhya. The kingdoms of Malwa and Gujarat were situated on its north-western side. So the extension of authority over these kingdoms naturally led one to look at Daulatabad as the next stepping stone. It also served as a base of operations and supply for the annexation of Telingana and Dvarasamudra regions because they were situated in its east and south respectively. In this way Daulatabad was the key to <sup>dominion over</sup> dominion over the Deccan, and its annexation was essential for any one who wanted to establish his authority in the Deccan on a secure footing.

#### Administrative Centres:

The administrative and military headquarter of <sup>a</sup> any suba used to be its capital. Burhanpur was the capital of Khandesh. It remained the headquarter of the viceroy of the Deccan till 1636 A.D. Ellichpur was the capital of Berar.

Aurangabad/city was the capital of Aurangabad suba while Nander was the capital of Telingana.

The names of the <sup>headquarters</sup> capital of <sup>a</sup> any sarkar were usually the same as those of sarkar. The prefix "Haveli" used to be usually attached with the name of the <sup>headquarters</sup> capital at sarkar level. A list of the <sup>headquarters</sup> capitals at sarkar level is given below:

<u>Suba</u>	<u>Sarkar</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1. Khandesh	1. Asir	<u>Haveli</u> Asir
	2. Nadarbar	<u>Haveli</u> Nadarbar
	3. Baglana	Mulher (?)
	4. Baijagarh	<u>Haveli</u> Kharkon
	5. Handia	<u>Haveli</u> Handia
	6. Galna	<u>Haveli</u> Galna
2. Berar	1. Pathri	<u>Pargana Haveli</u> Pathri
	2. Basaur	<u>Pargana Haveli</u> Basam
	3. Baitalwari	<u>Pargana Haveli</u> Baitalwari
	4. Mehkar	<u>Haveli</u> Mehkar
	5. Mahur	<u>Haveli</u> Mahur
	6. Gawel	Ellichpur
	7. Kallam	<u>Haveli</u> Kallam
	8. Narnala	Narnala or Akalmot (?)
	9. Kherla	<u>Haveli</u> Kherla
	10. Lonar	<u>Haveli</u> Lonar
	11. Islamgarh	Bari
	12. Alkachanda	Chanda
3. Aurangabad	1. Daulatabad	<u>Haveli</u> Aurangabad
	2. Jalnapur	<u>Haveli</u> Jalnapur
	3. Patan	<u>Haveli</u> Patan
	4. Fatehabad known as Dharur	<u>Haveli</u> Fatehabad
	5. Bir	Bir (?)

<u>Suba</u>	<u>Sarkar</u>	<u>Capital</u>
	6. Parenda	<u>Haveli</u> Parenda
	7. Sholapur	Sholapur
	8. Ahmadnagar	<u>Haveli</u> Ahmadnagar
	9. Sangamner	<u>Haveli</u> Sangamner
	10. Janner	<u>Haveli</u> Janner
	11. Talkokan known as Kalyani	Aminabad

4. Telingana	1. Nader	Nander
--------------	----------	--------

## 2. PHYSICAL <sup>features</sup>:

The area of the present study is not the entire Deccan, but only a part of it. The study is confined to those territories which <sup>had</sup> came under the direct rule of the Mughals till 1656 A.D. It spread roughly from  $18^{\circ}$  N to  $22^{\circ}$  N and from  $73^{\circ}$  E to  $80^{\circ}$  E. This area included the subas of Berar, Khandesh, Aurangabad, and Telingana. It is bounded on the north by Narbada river, in the west by the Arabian sea, in the east by Gondwana and in the south by what is known as the Balaghat region.

Its major portion <sup>comprised</sup> consists of Maharashtra which is a table-land bounded on the north by the Satpura range of mountains and extends from Naundode on the west along those mountains to the Wainganga river east of Nagpur. The western bank of that river forms a part of the eastern boundary until ~~it~~ it falls

into the Wardha. From the confluence of these two rivers it may be traced upto the east bank of the Wardha to Manikdurg and then Westwards to Mahur, and then upto Goa. On the West it is<sup>55</sup> bounded by the Arabian sea.

Maharashtra includes Konkan also. It lies between the Sahyadri mountains and the sea having a breadth from 25 to 50 miles (40 to 80 kms.). This region is not plain but very hilly and contains many rivers and forests. Though roughness is its characteristic feature, yet in many parts it is very fertile and the valleys receive extensive rainfall. The Ghat, divides Konkan into two parts. Konkan Ghat Mahta is in the north of the Ghat while <sup>Tel</sup> Thul Konkan is that portion which lies in its south. The northern part is very extensive. It has got a breadth of about 20 or 25 miles (32 to 40 kms.). It covers the entire mountainous range on the northern or eastern side, including the valleys that lie between the smaller branches of hills. It is adjacent to a plain which becomes more and more level <sup>as</sup> when one travels from west to east. Together with this plain, there are four great hilly tracts in an easterly direction. They all branch off far beyond the Sahyadree mountains. They are the Chandore range, extending from Rhoura to the heart of Berar, the Ahmadnagar hills from Junner to Bir, the range immediately to the southwards of Poona and the Mahadeo hills to the north of Satara.<sup>56</sup>

---

55. History of the Mahrattas - James Grant Duff - Vol.I, ed. by J.P.Guha, p.2.

56. Ibid., p.5.

The principal rivers of this region are the Narbada, Tapti, Godavari, Wardha, Pen Ganga, Wainganga and Bhima.

While discussing the physical features of this region, first we shall study the main portions, i.e. Balaghat and Payanghat, then the river courses and passes.

#### Khandesh:

It was bounded on the north by the Satpura hills and the Narbada river, on the east by Berar, on the south by the Satmala, Chandor or Ajanta hills and on the west by Gujarat.

It was the northern most section of the Deccan plateau. Its chief natural feature was the river Tapti, which, entering at the north-eastern area of this suba, flows towards the west. It divided the suba into two parts. <sup>the</sup> ~~The~~ larger part lay towards the south and <sup>had</sup> possessed the rivers Girna, Bori and Panjhra. This part was a long unbroken tract of 150 miles (240 kms.) from the border of Nimar and Nandurbar. North-wards, beyond this plain, the land rose towards the Satpura Hills. In the centre and east the area is mostly plain but barren. Some hilly tracts of lower height also existed there. Towards the north and west, the plain became hilly and <sup>is covered with</sup> contained dense forests. <sup>In</sup> ~~During~~ its <sup>expanse</sup> course of 180 miles (288 kms.) through Khandesh, it received 13 tributaries. Khandesh contained four principal mountain

ranges : in the north the Satpura hills divided the valleys of the Tapti and the Narbada; Natti was situated in the south-east; Satmala, Chandor or Ajanta range in the south separated Khandesh from the Deccan plateau; the northern part of the Western Ghats divided Khandesh and Gujarat in the West. <sup>57</sup>

Berar:

It consisted of the valley between the Gawilgarh hills (the Melghat) on the north and the Ajanta range (the Balaghat) on the south. It was bounded on the north by the Satpuras and the Tapti. The Gawilgarh hills are also situated in Berar and they reach their highest point along the southern-most range. Their height decreases in the north. Their direction is contrary to Balaghat because the latter stretches from west to east.

Its principal rivers are Tapti, Purna, Wardha and Penganga. Tapti and Penganga flow in the reverse directions : Tapti from east to west while Penganga from west to east. The Wardha, rising in the Satpuras, flows southwards. The river Penganga joins it in the south-east. Purna rises in the Gewilgarh hills and runs through Payanghat towards the west. The Penganga, rising in the hills near Devalghat runs in a south easterly direction.

---

57. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.15, p.226.

The climate of Berar is almost the same as that of the entire Deccan. <sup>u</sup>Payanghat is very hot during the day but nights are comparatively cool. The climate of Balaghat and Payanghat is almost similar. <sup>58</sup>

Suba Aurangabad:

Konkan forms the western most part of the suba. <sup>The line of demarcation of</sup> <sup>59</sup> This suba <sup>has</sup> had got the demarcation line between Balaghat and Payanghat because the Ghat of Ahmadnagar passed through Bir, a sarkar of this suba. <sup>60</sup>

Its principal rivers are Godawari, Sivna, Bhima and Manjra.

Godavari <sup>erupted</sup> from the Sanbhachal hills; then passing through Sangamner, it reached the sarkar of Nander, and from Ramgir, it <sup>flow</sup> ~~went~~ to Telingana and fall, in the Bay of Bengal at Rajahmundari. <sup>61</sup> Sivna <sup>erupted</sup> near Sataunda in Sanbhachal, ~~run~~ towards the south, and then, passing through the sarkar of Daulatabad it joined <sup>un</sup> Godavari. <sup>62</sup>

River Bhima <sup>erupted</sup> from the Ghat Konkan near Barkanda, <sup>flow</sup> ~~went~~ to the east and from there it <sup>flow</sup> ~~went~~ to Mohammadabad and then

58. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.7, pp. 361-62.

59. K.H., p.125.

60. Dastur-ul-Amal, f. 68a.

61. K.H., p.125.

62. Ibid., p. 126.

to Bijapur where it joined Krishna near Raichur. From there it<sup>63</sup> went to Machhli Bunder and fell into the Bay of Bengal.

River Manjra <sup>erupted</sup> from Palnir in the sarkar of Janner, then passing through the parganas of the sarkar of Pūrenda, it flowed parallel to the fort of Udgir, entered the sarkar of Nander and joined<sup>64</sup> Godavari. The western boundary of the sarkar Talkokan or Kalyani touched<sup>65</sup> the Arabian Sea while the eastern touched the Bay of Bengal.

The Sanbhachal range of mountains ran in the north of<sup>66</sup> Daultabad sarkar.

#### Suba Telingana:

It is bounded in the east by the Bay of Bengal. Payanghat was situated between the sarkars of Sidhout, Kanji Kotah and Koti which lay in its north and the sarkar of Koran Kundah<sup>67</sup> which was situated in its south.

#### Balaghat:

It is a hilly tract extending from Nander towards the east. It passes through the southern portion of Parbhani goes

---

63. Ibid., p. 127.

64. Ibid., p. 128.

65. Ibid., p. 141.

66. Dastur-ul Amal, f. 59a.

67. Sawanih-i-Dekan, pp. 133-136.



to Dharur and Patoda and then to Ashti in the west. It has got a length of nearly 200 miles (320 kms.) and a width which varies between 3 and 6 miles. From Ashti one of its branches goes towards the south-east and passes through the regions which lie between the rivers Sina, Manjra and Kanga. This branch ends <sup>at</sup> ~~in~~ Gulbarga. Another branch starts from the south of Parbhani. It also goes towards the south-east and passes through Rajura in Bidar. The country enclosed by the range and its two ~~branches~~ <sup>68</sup> branches forms a plateau which is known as Balaghat.

#### Payanghat:

It is the name given to a valley in Berar. This Valley is formed by the Purna river, the main tributary of the Tapti. It lies between the Melghat or Gawilgarh hills on the north and the Ajanta range on the south and varies in breadth from 40 to 50 miles (64 to 80 kms.). Only Purna flows throughout the year, otherwise all the small rivers and streams become dry during <sup>69</sup> summer.

#### 1. Passes:

Bijagarh which was also known as Kharkaun was a part of Malwa suba, but in 30th R.Y. by the orders of the Emperor, it

---

68. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.6, p. 222.

69. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.20, p.82.

was included in Khandesh suba because Burhanpur is <sup>Silwaha</sup> included on this side of Nerbada (southern side) and it had <sup>70</sup> got a pass through Akbarpur etc.

The pargana Sindhoh of Bijagarh sarkar in Khandesh suba contained a pass for <sup>an</sup> Vindhyachal <sup>71</sup> mountains.

The pargana Manglore in Basam sarkar of Berar suba contained a pass. This was an easy route to pass. <sup>72</sup>

The Fardapur pass in sarkar Baitalbari of Berar suba <sup>73</sup> joined Khandesh and Aurangabad.

The Rohan Kheda and Lakhandwada passes were situated in the south of Narnalas sarkar of Berar suba. <sup>74</sup>

A pass existed in pargana Kher in Daulatabad sarkar which linked Daulatabad with Khandesh. <sup>75</sup>

A pass existed at <sup>Khanapur</sup> Khanapur in Gujarat which linked it with Baglana in Khandesh. <sup>76</sup>

---

70. Dastur-ul-Amal, f. 32a.

71. Ibid., p. f. 33b.

72. Ibid., p. f. 40a.

73. Ibid., f. 40a.

74. Ibid., f. 49a.

75. Ibid., f. 64b.

76. Mira'at-i-Ahmadi, Supplement, Calcutta, 1930, p.246.

### 3. ETHNIC:

#### 1. Gonds:

This Dravidian aboriginal tribe actually belonged to the region known as Gondwana in Central India. Abul Fazl identifies Gondwana with Garh-Katanga. According to him, this was an extensive tract of 150 kos by 80 kos. It had got Panna in the north, Deccan in the south, Ratanpur in the east and Malwa in the west. Abul Fazl also <sup>tells us</sup> told that it contained populous cities and towns. Its capital at that time was Chauragarh. Though his boundaries and measurements are not quite accurate, the statistical tables of Ain-i-Akbari with regard to the sarkar of Garh show the administrative distribution of the country under the Mughals at the end of the 16th century or roughly speaking a quarter of a century after Akbar's conquest of Garh-Katanga.<sup>77</sup> We can say that the Garh sarkar before and after the conquest by the Mughals approximately comprised the areas around Jabalpur, Damoh, with a small part of Bundelkhand, parts of Sagar and Bhopal, parts of Hoshangabad, and Betul and the whole of Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, with Bhandara and Wairangarh in Chanda.

They <sup>Gonds</sup> had got two main divisions : the Raj Gonds who comprised the aristocracy and the Dhur, or "Dust" Gonds - the

---

77. Beveridges' Akbarnama II, pp. 223-24.

common people. The Raj Gonds were the propertied class - owners of big lands. They formed a separate sub-division and were admitted to Hinduism. In this way their status was elevated.

The Gonds believed in an animistic religion. <sup>They</sup> He gave to his ancestors, the status of gods and deities. They were represented by small pebbles kept in the kitchen which was considered ~~a~~ to be a <sup>sacred</sup> holy place. They used to worship them at regular intervals. Their greatest god was <sup>Bura (Genl)</sup> Bura Deo. Apart from him, other smaller gods included some Hindu gods, some other animals or implements to which Hindu names had been attached. Among them were : Bhimsen, one of the Pandava brothers; Pharsi Pen, (the battle - axe) god, Ghangra, the bell on the bullock's neck; Chawar, the cow's tail; Bagh Deo (the tiger); Dulha Deo, (a young bridegroom who was carried away by a tiger); Palo, the cloth covering for spear-heads and others.

<sup>Two Gonds</sup> They were of smaller stature and dark in <sup>Complexion</sup> colour. Their bodies were well proportioned, but their features were ugly with a round head, distended nostrils, a wide mouth and thick lips, straight black hair and ~~a~~ scanty beard and moustache. <sup>78</sup>

They spoke a Dravidian language, popularly known as Gondi. This had a common ancestor with <sup>the</sup> Tamil and Kanarese, but little <sup>direct</sup> immediate connection with its immediate neighbour Telugu. <sup>79</sup>

---

78. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.12, p.326.

79. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.12, p.326.

(144) 7 The Gonds have been a ruling race also and the greater part of the above mentioned region had been held by three or four Gond dynasties from about 19th century down to our period of study.

During the 15th century Gondwana was divided into four independent kingdoms : (1) The kingdom of Garh - Katanga with its chief city at Garha only three miles from Jabalpur; (2) The kingdom of Deogarh; (3) The kingdom of Kherla and: (4) The kingdom of Chanda with its capital first at Sirpur and then at Chanda.

(1) The kingdom of Garha-Katanga:

With the end of the Delhi Sultanate at the close of the 14th century, the local chiefs started to assert their authority. Jadu N Rai founded a Gond kingdom in northern Gondwana.

During the reign of Akbar, Garh Katanga was conquered by Asaf Khan, the Mughal Viceroy of Karra Manikpur in ~~14~~ 1564 A.D. After its conquest he tried to establish his own authority there, but returned to the allegiance of the Emperor after a few years of struggle. He was pardoned and restored to the Government of Manikpur.

After that mansabdars were appointed to look towards the affairs of Garh-Katanga till the year 1587 A.D. Since Akbar could not systematise administration in such a far off and

unproductive country, and Mughal mansabdars found service in Gondwana quite troublesome, the Garha chiefs were restored to their former status towards the end of Akbar's reign. Prem Narain, the Raja of Garha waited on Jehangir in 1617 A.D. The Emperor raised his rank to 1000 zat and 500 suwar. It appears that no chief other than those of Garh and Deogarh had risen to the rank of mansabdar or had paid personal visits to the Emperor.

According to Lahauri, Jujhar Singh Bundela treacherously murdered Prem Shah in 1634 A.D. and seized his capital of Chauragarh. Hirday Shah, the son of Prem Shah, was in Delhi at that time. He rushed to Chauragarh and avenged the defeat of his father. Jujhar Singh Bundela was killed. He built a fine reservoir in the neighbourhood of Chauragarh, transferred the seat of government to Ramnagar near Mandla, had a pedigree of the royal house prepared and inscribed on the walls of his palace at Ramnagar and encouraged cultivation. He died about the year 1678 A.D. and was succeeded by three other kings till A.D. in the time of Maharaj Shah (1732-42) Balaji Peshwa made himself master of Garha - Mandla country in 1742 A.D.

## (2) The Kingdom of Deogarh:

Until 1564 A.D. the Raja of Harya and Deogarh was a feudatory of the Garh - Katanga princes, but after the withdrawal of the Mughal mansabdars from Garh Katanga, the Deogarh chief Jatba emerged as the "Maharaja" of an extensive tract of country

half of which had formerly owed allegiance to Durgavati : Harya is mentioned in Abul Fazl's list of the local Rajas of the Garh-Katanga and also in Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri, as an influential zamindar who presented two elephants to the Emperor in 1616 A.D., From the references in the Ain-i-Akbari (1584 A.D.) and in Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri, it can be concluded that he ruled from 1584 A.D. to 1620 A.D. He had a considerable territory under his control, had a mint and struck copper coins in his own name on which he styled himself "Maharaja."

During the period of our study, Khan-i-Zaman subjugated the forts of Kaljhar and Ashta (1637 A.D.). From Lahauri's account it becomes clear that Nagpur was included in Deogarh, for the old Gond fort of Nagpur was also besieged and conquered in 1637 A.D. It was returned to Kokiyan (Kok Shah) on his <sup>offering</sup> presenting Rs. 1,50,000 and 170 elephants and promising to pay four lakh of rupees every three years. Nawab Samsamud-Daulah Shah, the author of Maasir-i-Alamgiri refers to the Mughal incursions in Deogarh in the year 1648, 1667 and 1670 A.D. From this year, the suba of Berar to which Deogarh belonged, began to be attacked by the Marathas, and a rivalry started between the Mughals and the Marathas for predominance in the Deccan. Till 1689 A.D. the Mughals had got a predominance, but after 1700 A.D. even Deogarh could throw off the Mughal yoke under Bakht Buland.

(3) The Kingdom of Kherla:

The first mention of Kherla is in religious work called "Viveka Sindhu" written by one Mukund Rai Swami, a religious ascetic who lived in the time of Jaipal, the ruler of Kherla at the end of the 13th century. But Ferishta is the earliest Muslim historian who gives an account of Kherla. ~~But he~~ also <sup>gives an</sup> describes the account of this kingdom <sup>period</sup> only during the period of Bahmani kingdom.

The question whether the Kherla rulers were Hindus or Gonds is open to doubt. Sir George Elliot in his Settlement Report of 1869 on the Hoshangabad district says. "It has been stated that Kherla was the seat of an old Gond kingdom. This may have been the case at the time, although Ferishta does not say anything about it and the name of Narsing Rai is not a Gond but a Hindu name." Sir Charles Grant in his introduction to Central Provinces Gazetteer of 18th century mentions : "The Kherla princes have been generally set down as Gonds, but I cannot find on what authority. There seems to be quite as much if not more reason for considering them to have been the Kshatriyas. The local legends certainly attribute that dignity to them. It is interesting to note in this connection that Ferishta calls the "Kherla rulers as Hindus and expressly distinguishes them from the Gonds. Colonel Briggs also remarks "Ferishta appears to be aware that the Gonds were not Hindus." Taking all these statements together it appears as if the Kherla rulers were not of Gond descent.



(4) Chanda:

The first king of the Gond dynasty was Bhim Ballal Singh who ruled about the year 1240 A.D. He was succeeded by 18 other kings till the year 1751 A.D., when Raghoji <sup>occupied</sup> took possession of the kingdom of Chanda.

According to Thakur Lal Mathur, the Gonds were the zamindars in the <sup>Shindga</sup> sarkar of Handia in Khandesh <sup>80</sup> suba.

Bhils: Their original home is the hilly country <sup>Belum</sup> from Abu <sup>and</sup> to Asirgarh. From there they had spread westward and southward in western part of Ahmadnagar region and in the ghat tracts of Konkan and Khandesh.

They were dark, small, broad-nosed and ugly but well-built and active. The men wore a cloth round their long <sup>high</sup> hair, another round their waist and a third as a wrap, <sup>and</sup> carried a bow and arrows or an axe. Each settlement had hereditary headman (Janti) who was under the chief (naik) of the region to whom all owed military service. The Bhils were subdivided into innumerable kuls (clans). Whether the Bhils ever possessed any language of their own is unknown. They spoke a mixed dialect of Gujarati, Rajasthani and Marathi with a slight admixture of Munda words.

They did not pay any respect to the Brahmins or to the Hindu-gods, except Devi. <sup>They did not</sup> They ~~did not~~ build temples also. They had got a special reverence for the moon but chiefly worshipped Vaghdeo, the "tiger-god" and ghosts, for which every settlement had its devasthan or god-yard with wooden benches for the ghosts to sit on. Here they offered goats and cocks with much feasting and drinking. They had got mediums called badva among their own tribe. It was the duty of that badva to find the spirit or the which that had caused any calamity.

## 2. Marathi Speaking People:

The Marathas inhabiting this region may be classified into the following broad divisions:

- (A) Brahmins /
- (B) Shankarjatya (Mixed Castes)
- (C) Military Cultivating <sup>Classes</sup> Races.
- (D) Parwaris or Hindu Outcastes.
- (E) Wandering Tribes.
- (F) Hill or Forest Tribes.

The Brahmins included Chitpawans, Deshasths, Devrukhs, Kanojyas, Saraswats, Shevnis, and Marathi Vidurs.

The Brahmins included various castes who came between them and the cultivators. They were mostly commercial people. They included Prabhus, Sonars, Vanis, Bhatiyas, Khattris,

*Commercial classes in clude*

Marwadis, Simpis, Sutars, Lohars, Panchats, Tambad Kasars,  
Telis, Nahavis, Koshlis, Kumbhars, Kachis, Kolis, Kahar Bhins,  
Parits, Lonaris, Guravas, Dhors, Chambhars and Ghadasis.

The military and cultivating castes included Kunkis,  
Kulkarnis, Poledars, Powars, Kolis, Haitkaris, Dakhni Pardesis,  
Lingaits, Deccani Jains, Dhanagars, Tulkarrees known as  
Mirasdars, Oopris,

The Parwaris were Hindu outcastes. They were also  
known as Atisndras or inferior Sudras and Antyaja or last  
born. Among them the Mahars or Dheds were very prominent.

*This chapter is purely  
descriptive.*

## CHAPTER II

### ECONOMY

The following <sup>description</sup> lines present an attempt at the study of suba-wise crop pattern, <sup>the</sup> long tracts of forests and ~~the~~ mines and extractive industries. The construction and management of sarais, the commercial routes, roads and various <sup>means</sup> of transport and communication which occupied a position of importance in the economy of the region during 17th c. ~~They~~ have also been studied.

The methods of agriculture and the system of irrigation which depended, apart from various water courses, upon many water-channels and dams which were constructed either before or during our period of study have also received consideration.

Handicrafts formed an important branch of economy and their development has also been studied.

A survey of the monetary and hundi systems, the prices, conditions of life of the common people as well as of the nobility, both Hindu and Muslim has also been made.

#### 1. CROP PATTERN

A study of the suba-wise crop pattern leads us to the following conclusions.

(A) Khandesh: Abul Fazl writes about Khandesh that Jowari was chiefly cultivated, of which in some places, there were

three crops in a year, and its stalk was so delicate and pleasant to ~~the~~ taste that it was regarded <sup>almost</sup> in the light  
<sup>1</sup> of a fruit. According to Bhimsen, it was grown in the neigh-  
<sup>2</sup> bourhood of Burhanpur and was very delicious.

Rice was cultivated in pargana Ahmadaabad known as Saonligarh in Handia <sup>4</sup> Sarkar and in the region between Navapura and Burhanpur. It was of a fine quality. Tavernier writes about the rice of Navapur:

"All the rice which grown in this country possesses a particular quality, causing it to be much esteemed. Its stalk is half as small as that of common rice, and when it is cooked, snow is not whither than it is, besides which, it smells like musk, and all the nobles no other. When you wish to make an acceptable present to anyone in Persia, you take him a sack of rice."<sup>5</sup>

Cotton and indigo also grew in plenty and Thevenot believed that no other part of the country produced so much  
<sup>6</sup> of cotton, rice and indigo as Khandesh. Tavernier expresses

- 
1. Ain-i-Akbari, Jarret II, P.233
  2. Nuskha-i-Dilkusha, India Office Ms.No:94
  3. Dastur-ur-Amal, Thakur Lal Mathur, P.9
  4. Tavernier, p.50

the same opinion about cotton.<sup>7</sup> Indigo was produced in the region from Surat to Burhanpur, and a village named Raont together with other villages in its neighbourhood were very famous for <sup>its</sup> production.<sup>8</sup> This indigo was cheaper by 30%<sup>9</sup> than that of Agra.

Bhimsen informs us that the climate of Burhanpur was moderate,<sup>10</sup> and every kind of grain had <sup>got</sup> a decent taste.<sup>11</sup> Grapes were found in great abundance in Burhanpur, Mulher<sup>12</sup> (Baglana) and Asir. But the grapes of Mulher were inferior<sup>13</sup> to the grapes of Asir.

Fruits grew plentifully and Mundy had<sup>14</sup> noted the cultivation of betel leaf near Yaval on his way from Surat to Burhanpur.

He had<sup>15</sup> also noticed the production of sugar-cane near Handia,<sup>16</sup> as also near Yaval on his way from Surat to Burhanpur.<sup>17</sup> Mahua grew near Burhanpur.

- 
7. Tavernier, p.52
  8. Tavernier, II, p.9
  9. Ibid
  10. Nushka-i-Dilkusha, f.13b.
  11. Ibid, f.4a
  12. Ibid, f.4b
  13. Ibid, f.50b
  14. Peter Mundy, p.48
  15. Ibid, p.55
  16. Ibid, p.48
  17. William Finch, p.29

Wheat was cultivated on the route from Navapura to  
18  
Burhanpur.

(B) Berari:- <sup>available</sup> The material does not <sup>help</sup> lead us to <sup>then any light</sup> any study  
of the agricultural production in this suba.

Thevenot informs us that cotton, rice and indigo  
19  
grew in Berar.

(C) AURANGABAD:- Bhimsen informs us that Aurangabad  
20  
region did not have a single piece of uncultivated land. He  
wrote <sup>As</sup> about Ahmadnagar <sup>he writes</sup> that it had an agreeable climate and  
all kinds of fruits were available there. In appreciation of  
the climate of Ahmadnagar, he wrote that the Ahmadnagar fort  
21  
itself was a garden.

Rice was cultivated in the areas now constituting  
22  
Ratnagiri, Poona, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, and Nasik districts.

Jowar was produced in the areas now constituting  
23  
Poona, Jalgaon, Nasik, and Ahmadnagar districts.

---

18. Tavernier, p.50

19. Indian Travels of Thevenot & Careri, p.101

20. Nuskha-i-Dilkusha, f.13b

21. Ibid. f. 46b

22. Ratnagiri Distt Gazetteer, 1962, p.266;  
Poona Distt. Gazetter; Jalgaon Distt. Gazetteer, p226,  
Kolhapur Distt, Gazetteer, p.244.

23. District Gazetteers of Poona, Jalgaon, Nasik and  
Ahmadnagar.

Bajra was cultivated in the areas now constituting<sup>24</sup> Poona, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, and Nasik districts. Wheat was cultivated in the areas now constituting Poona, Jalgaon,<sup>25</sup> Kolhapur, Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts. Maize was produced in the areas now constituting Poona, Kolhapur, Nasik and<sup>26</sup> Ahmadnagar. Barley was cultivated in the areas now constitu-<sup>27</sup> ting Poona districts.

Gram was produced in the areas now forming Poona, and<sup>28</sup> Nasik districts.

Sugar-cane was produced in the areas now forming<sup>29</sup> Poona, Jalgaon, and Kolhapur districts.

Rai Chatarman Kaysth informs us about the suba of Aurangabad that fruits were plentiful there. Sugar-cane and mango were of great excellence. The former was of black colour and soft. People even went so far as to say that its juice could be pressed out by the nail (of the finger). It grew to such weight that more than 5 seers of clear juice could be pressed out of sugar-cane. The mango weighed about

- 
- 24. District Gazetteers of Poona, Jalgaon, Kolhapur and Nasik
  - 25. District Gazetteers of Poona, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts.
  - 26. District Gazetteers of Poona, Kolhapur & Nasik
  - 27. Gazeetteer of Poona District
  - 28. Gazetteers of Poona and Nasik districts
  - 29. Gazetteers of Poona Jalgaon and Kolhapur districts



1½ seers and was very sweet, full of juice, soft, having a small stone and free from fibres. But that specie was hard to get. Those weighing ½ seer were abundant in the bazars and grew every-where.<sup>30</sup> (Flower Keora) was plentiful and coconut was abundant. About cocoanut he wrote that during summer and the rainy season, people brought loads of its green fruits and sold them at cheap rates. When they were cut open, from the interior a tasteful and sweet milky fluid came out.<sup>31</sup>

The Shali (rice in the husk) grew well and was of various kinds.<sup>32</sup> Betel leaf was also plentiful and one species of it, the kankiri was very delicious and soft. If a man ate it, his tongue never got corrupted.<sup>33</sup>

Sandal also grew in Ahmadnagar.<sup>34</sup>

Thevenot informs us that the Suba of Aurangabad produced rice, cotton, tamarins, wars, cadjours, manguiers, quesons and others.<sup>35</sup>

---

30. Chahar Gulshan, Rai Chaturman Kaysth, Habib Gunj  
Collection no: 32/157, f.101a

31. Ibid

32. Ibid

33. Ibid

34. Ibid, f.98a

35. Thevenot, p.113. He uses the words tamarins, cadjours, manguiers for tamarinds, dates and mangoes respectively.

(D) TELINGANA:- The available material does not give <sup>in fact</sup> any-  
thing about this area.

## 2. FORESTS

It appears that they existed in abundance in the area  
36  
which now forms Ratnagiri district. Cocoa, palm tree, the  
timber species such as teak, shisay and ain might have been  
the important of them.

A series of forests stretched along the lone of the  
Satpudas in Chopda, Erandol, Pachora and Raver. Most of them  
might be <sup>the</sup> teak forests. They were mostly near Chopra, Jamner,  
Adilabad, and Bhadgaon. They were also spread over the area  
in the south of Tapti river. Bamboos <sup>gen</sup> were produced in the  
37  
forests near Jalgaon district. Teak, Babul, scrub and  
bamboos were the principal specie of trees in the forests  
38  
in the area now constituting Nasik district.

Teak and babul <sup>gen</sup> were the production in the forests  
along the banks of Godavari, Sina and the Bhima near Akola  
and Sangamner in Ahmadnagar region, These forests spread  
39  
in plains and on hills.

- 
36. Ratnagiri District Gazetteer informs "Forest do not  
seem to occupy the same place of importance in the eco-  
nomy of the district at present as they did in the  
past. See p.267.  
37. Gazetteer of Jalgaon District, pp.24-26  
38. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol.16, Nasik.  
39. Gazetteer of Bombay, Vol....

Abul Fazl informs<sup>40</sup> that the suba of Berar had got a  
abundant<sup>40</sup> of wild elephants. It means that Berar had got  
abundant<sup>40</sup> of forest.

### 3. MINES AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Khandeshi:- The fort of Mawal Garh, known as Joga Khurd  
in Handia Sarkar contained a silver mine.<sup>41</sup>

Berar:- According to Abul Fazl, Lonar in Berar Suba  
contained a reservoir, measuring a kos in length and in  
breadth, and surrounded by lofty hills. The water was  
brackish and contained the essential materials for the ma-  
nufacture of glass, soap and saltpetre.<sup>42</sup> Saltpetre was  
<sup>produced</sup> made in Ahmadnagar. It was found mainly in the deserted  
villages, the older the place the greater the quantity.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>44</sup>  
Diamond mines existed in Bairagarh.

Teligana:- <sup>5</sup> A mine of steel existed in Telingana. Indur,  
Nirmal in Berar Suba contained mines of steel and other  
metals.<sup>46</sup>

---

40. Ain-i-Akbari, Jarret, II, p.238.

41. Istur-u-Amal, f.35a

42. Ain-i-Akbari, Jarret, Vol.II, p.239

43. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol.XVII,  
Ahmadnagar 1884, p.350.

44. Ain-i-Akbari, Jarret, II, p.238; Chahar Gulshan, f.96b,  
Now it is situated in Chanda District of Madhya Pradesh  
and its coordinates are: 20° 26'N., 80° 10 E

45. Chahar Gulshan, f.96b

46. Ain-i-Akbari, Jarret, II, p.238

#### ④. PRINCIPAL MARTS

Thakur Lal informs us that Burhanpur was a great  
47 market. It had the following localities which, we may call  
as marts:

- (a) Mandi Shah Ganj -
- (b) Mandi Zainabad -
- (c) Mandi Jouhri Bazar -
- (d) Mandi Charminah -
- (e) Koth Tamaku -
- (f) Nakhas -
- (g) Sabzi Mandi -

Burhanpur was a great maket for cotton cloth.  
Thevenot writes, "The great trade of the province is in  
cotton-cloth and there is as much traffic at Burhanpur, as  
in any place of the Indies. Painted cloths are sold there  
as everywhere else; but the white are particularly <sup>esteemed</sup> ~~esteemed~~  
because of the lovely mixture of gold and silver that is in  
them, whereof, the rich make veils, scarfs, handkerchiefs  
and coverings, but the white cloths so adorned are dear. 48  
Bhimsen writes about Burhanpur, "Apart from these, shops have  
been made round. Here rich men of industry and the shop-  
keepers dealing in all sorts of commodities and the rare  
things of all places and countries are to be found. Not a

---

47. D.A.f.23a-24a

48. Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri, P.101.

single thing can be cited which is not available in this market. Valuable cloth like that of the countries of Iran,<sup>49</sup> Turan, Sham, Balkh and Bukhara is available here.

Mundy writes about the market of Burhanpur, "The Bazaar or market place which joynes to the castle is very faire and specious and now reason of the Kings beeing heer, plentifully stored with all provisions, beeing supplied with all thinges from all parts, farre and neare, which otherwise, it may be believed, would feelee the same calamitie with Neighbour Townes, for theire is little or<sup>50</sup> nothings grows near it for many miles." Burhanpur was a great market for cotton cloth. Painted cloths were sold there but white were particularly esteemed because of the<sup>51</sup> mixutre of Gold and Silver. It was a great market for indigo also. Tavernier informs us that the people of the place generally sold more than 100,000 rupees worth of it<sup>52</sup> every year.

<sup>53</sup> Mandhata in Hindia ~~Sarkar~~ was a great market for Camels.

- 
49. Nuskha-1-Dilkusha, f.48  
50. Mundy, p.60  
51. Thevenot, P.100  
52. Tavernier, Vo. II. P.9  
53. Khulast-ul-Hind, P.103



T1355

Mundy had noted <sup>cut</sup> Chopra and Bahadurpur <sup>as</sup> great  
54 markets.

Thevenot informs us that the business of cotton  
55 cloth was carried out in Berar.

Pargana Jihtor in Pathri sarkar of Berar suba was  
56 a great market for diamonds.

57 Daulatabad was a great market.

Chaul was a great market and <sup>a</sup> port. Wheat, millet,  
cotton-cloth and the bulk of the muslims probably came  
from the Deccan. Horses, copper, quicksilver, vermillion,  
betel-nuts, dates, drugs, palm-sugar and spices came from  
58 other countries to Chaul and from there went to Ahmadnagar.  
Chaul, Dabhol and Rajapur exported calico and fancy goods  
and some pepper to Persian Gulf and the areas near the  
59 Red Sea.

Ahmadnagar was a great salt market and cotton was  
60 exported from here.

---

54. Mundy, pp. 48-49.

55. Thevenot, p.101.

56. D.A., f. 38b; K.H., p.106.

57. Thevenot, p.101.

58. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol.XVII, Ahmadnagar, 1884, p.336.

59. From Akbar to Aurangzeb, p.57.

60. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XVII, Ahmadnagar, 1884, p. 336.

## 5. SARAIS

Sarais existed on all the routes of the Mughal Empire. They were meant for travellers only, and the soldiers did not stay there.  
61

Madelslo, describing the Sarais writes, "There are certain public buildings, called Sarai, built by some persons out of charity, for the convenience of strangers and Travellers, who, were it not for these, would be forced to lie in the open Air. These are the Caranseras, which have only the four walls and a covering over head; so that to be accommodated therein, a Man must bring along with him what is not to be had there."  
62

They were like fortified places with their bastions and strong gates. Most of them were built of stone or of brick. The duty of the official in that sarais was to close the gates at the time of sunset. After the gates were closed, he used to ask that everyone should look after his belongings. The same request was repeated before opening the gate in the morning. The gate was not opened if anything was missing, and the thief was caught by this method.

Each one of the sarais might hold more or less from 800 to 1,000 persons with their horses, camels, carriages and

---

61. Manucci, pp. 68-69.

62. Madelslo, p.82, as quoted in Mundy, p.45.

some of them possessed even larger. The sarais contained different rooms, halls and verandahs with trees inside the courtyard and many provision shops also. They also contained separate quarters for men and women who arranged rooms and beds for travellers.

Sujan Rai gives <sup>a different</sup> another account about the arrangement of the sarai. He writes ".....in every sarai food (cooked) was supplied to Musلمان travellers and flour and ghee to the Hindus by the Government."

Khafi Khan writes, "There were arrangements for giving cooked food or raw victuals to every wayfarer, Musalman and Hindu. Servants were employed for cooking food ..... those employed for the Hindus were (known as) Bhatiara or Phatiari."

Several watchmen were appointed to keep guard over them. The entire sarai establishment was maintained from the land near the sarai.

Thevenot observed that they were very dirty.

---

63. Manucci, I, pp. 68-69.

64. Sujan Rai, ~~KxHx~~ Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh.

65. Khafi Khan, p.

66. Thevenot, p. 103.



According to Tavernier, the sarais were actually great enclosures of walls or hedges within which 50 or 60 huts were arranged. They were covered with thatch. There were some men and women there who sold flour, rice, butter and vegetables and who took care to prepare bread and cooked rice. If any Muslim reached there, he went to the village to seek for a piece of mutton or a fowl and those who supplied the food to the traveller cleaned out for him the house that he wished to take and place in it a small bed of girths upon which he spread the mattress that he carried on the road.

67

As the means of conveyance and communications were not good in the country during medieval period, sarais formed one of the necessities of inland travel. Those sarais were used as places of shelter and rest, and the travellers could break their journeys and could remain safe and secure. These sarais were mostly the work of those Hindus who considered their construction as one of their religious duties.

They were usually made of brick to make them strong and safe. Tavernier mentions several beautiful sarais at Aurangabad, having two storeys, where there were large halls and chambers which were cool. There were small chambers meant

for poor travellers and they received bread, rice or vegetables already cooked and the non-Muslims received flour to make bread together with some butter, because they did not eat anything prepared by others.

The following description from a very rare work, entitled an East India Collection by Christopher Farewell, an English factor, who came to India in 1614, gives probably a fair estimate of the ordinary Indian Sarai. It is "a spacious place made of purpose for all travellers, natives or else, with commodities warehouses round about, of one storey, four square, in the manner of galleries, and under them dry walks and places to feed their coach-oxen, elephants and horses, but in the middle all open, like our Exchange, it being supposed that every merchant, gentleman or nobleman hath his tent or coach to sleep in, if neither they make the best shift they can, and for their provision they bring it with them, or buy it in the town.

Manucci says that on every route throughout the Mughal Kingdome there were Sarais which were like fortified places and each of which might hold from 800 to 1,000 persons with their horses, camels and carts.

---

68. Roe, I.O., note 2. See also Della Valle, I, pp.95,100.

69. Manucci, ed. Irvine, I, p.68; II, p.96.

Mandurbar possessed a fair Sarai. A Sarai existed in Kerkoo, which was situated on the border of the kingdoms of those Rajas who were unwilling to recognise the sovereignty of the Mughal Emperor. It was also known as Begum Ki Sarai, because it had got a Sarai constructed by Jahan Ara Begum, the daughter of Shah Jahan. It was a large and spacious Sarai. The distance between Ballore and Nawapura was too long and the route was covered with forests. Therefore, the Caravans were ill treated during their journey. So Jahan Ara got this Sarai constructed.

A Sarai existed at a place which Tavernier calls as Piombi Sarai. It was near Burhanpur.<sup>71</sup> At a distance of 14 kos from Burhanpur, another Sarai existed. It has been called Balki Sarai by Tavernier. Then, from Balki Sarai, at a distance of 5 kos<sup>72</sup> was situated Nevelki Sarai.

Thevenot had noticed two Sarais in Burhanpur. One of them was for lodging strangers and the other for keeping the kings Money which the Treasurers received from the Province. The Sarai meant for the strangers was square and far more spacious than the other. He also saw Sarais in Aurangabad.<sup>73</sup>

---

70. Mundy, p.45.

71. Tavernier, p.55.

72. Ibid.

73. Thevenot, pp. 99,104.

## 6. ROUTES

Various foreign travellers, journeyed through the area under our study:

### Routes from Surat to Burhanpur:

According to Roe, the distance between Surat and  
Burhanpur was 223 miles.<sup>74</sup>

Peter Mundy had also travelled from Surat to Burhanpur, and on his way he passed through the following places:

- |                             |                                           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Cumwarra (Khambaria)     | - a distance of 3 <u>coss</u> from Surat. |
| 2. Barnoli (Bardoli)        | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Cumwarra            |
| 3. Beara (Viara)            | - 12 <u>coss</u> from Barnoli             |
| 4. Kirka                    | - 7 <u>coss</u> from Beara                |
| 5. Nouapora (Narayanpur)    | - 13 <u>coss</u> from Kirka               |
| 6. Dayta (Dhaita)           | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Nouapora            |
| 7. Baadoore (Bhadevar)      | - 10 <u>coss</u> from <u>Dayata</u>       |
| 8. Netherbarre (Naundurbar) | - 12 <u>coss</u> from Baadoore            |
| 9. Limbgoore                | - 15 <u>coss</u> from Netherbarre         |
| 10. Tankwarro (Tekwara)     | - 8 <u>coss</u> from Limbgoore            |
| 11. Talnear (Thalner)       | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Tankwarro           |
| 12. Chopra                  | - 16 <u>coss</u> from Talnear             |
| 13. Rawood (Adavad)         | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Chopra              |
| 14. Bayaval                 | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Adavad              |

---

74. Roe, p.323.

15. Beawly (Yaval or Byaval)	- 11 <u>coss</u> from Byaval
16. Navi	- 8 <u>coss</u> from Beawly
17. Baderpore (Bahadurpur) 75	- 12 <u>coss</u> from Navi
18. Burhanpur	- 3 <u>coss</u> from Baderpore
	<hr/>
	180 <u>coss</u>

When we add the distances between the places lying between Surat and Burhanpur, we come to the conclusion that it had got a distance of 180 coss, but Mundy himself gives  
76  
this distance as 170 coss.

Tavernier went to Burhanpur from Surat. While on his way, he passed through the following places:

1. Barnoly (Bardoli) <sup>77</sup>	- 14 <u>coss</u> from Surat
2. Balor (Ballor)	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Barnoly
3. Kerkoa (Begum's Caravan Seraf)	- 5 <u>coss</u> from Balor
4. Navapoura	- 15 <u>coss</u> from Kerkoa
5. Nasarhar (Nandurbar)	- 9 <u>coss</u> from Nawapoura
6. Dot Medan (?)	- 14 <u>coss</u> from Nandurbar
7. Sanquera (Sindkheri)	- 7 <u>coss</u> from Dot Medan
8. Talner	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Sindkheri

---

75. Peter Mundy, pp. 39-50.

76. Ibid., p. 66.

77. Bardoli or Panoli of some maps. The distance from Surat is only about 18 miles.

9. Choupre (Chopda)	- 15 <u>coss</u> from Talner
10. Senquelis (Sankli)	- 13 <u>coss</u> from Chopda
11. Nabir (Raver)	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Senquelis
12. Baldelpoura (Belleda)	- 9 <u>coss</u> from Nabir
13. Burhanpur	- 5 <u>coss</u> from Baldelpoura

---

136 coss

What is the  
reason of  
this difference?  
I have been  
been surprised  
by this

The distance between Surat and Burhanpur varies with  
78  
different travellers. Tavernier gives 132 kos, Mundy makes  
79  
It 170 kos, De Laet gives 233 miles and Sir Thomas Roe, 223  
80  
miles. Sir William Foster says that the actual distance  
as measured by General Goddard's surveyors is 237½ miles.

#### Route from Burhanpur towards Agra:

On the route in this direction, Handia<sup>7</sup> was the last place in our area of study. So we shall trace this route only till this place.

Mundy had passed through the following places during his journey from Burhanpur to Handia<sup>7</sup>.

---

78. Tavernier, I, p.43.

79. Mundy, II, p.50 f.No.1.

80. Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, p.68.

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Pansuri       | - 4 <u>coss</u> from Burhanpur     |
| 2. Burghkheesara | - 4 <u>coss</u> from Bansure       |
| 3. Naysara       | - 6 <u>coss</u> from Burghkheesara |
| 4. Cheapore      | - 9 <u>coss</u> from Naysara       |
| 5. Charva        | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Chenpore     |
| 6. Bechoula      | - 11 <u>coss</u> from Charva       |
| 7. Standeene     | - 4 <u>coss</u> from Bechoula      |

81

*Could be identified* Handia<sup>y</sup> was situated very near to Standeene. Therefore, according to Mundy, the distance between Burhanpur and Handia was nearly 48 coss.

The route adopted by Tavernier in this direction was also almost the same. The places that he mentioned were in the following order:

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Piombi Sera (?)           | - 5 <u>coss</u> from Burhanpur    |
| 2. Pander (Mandwa)           | - 3 <u>coss</u> from Piombi Sera  |
| 3. Balki Seri (?) (Belwara?) | - 6 <u>coss</u> from Pander       |
| 4. Nevelki Sera (?)          | - 5 <u>coss</u> from Belki Seri   |
| 5. Cousemba (?)              | - 5 <u>coss</u> from Nevelki Sera |
| 6. Chenipoure (Chamipur)     | - 3 <u>coss</u> from Cousemba     |
| 7. Charoua (Charwa)          | - 8 <u>coss</u> from Chanipur     |
| 8. Bich-ola                  | - 8 <u>coss</u> from Charoua      |

---

81. Mundy, pp. 51-54.

- 82
9. Andy (Handia) - 4 coss from Bichola

---

47 coss

Routes from Surat to Golconda

Tavernier had gone to Golconda thrice and on <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> both occasions he had to go through the area under our study. During his first journey, he passed through the following places:

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Camberi (?)        | - 3 <u>coss</u> from Surat     |
| 2. Barnoli (Bardoli)  | - 9 <u>coss</u> from Cambari   |
| 3. Beara (Behara)     | - 12 <u>coss</u> from Barnoli  |
| 4. Navapura           | - 16 <u>coss</u> from Beara    |
| 5. Rinkula (?)        | - 18 <u>coss</u> from Navapura |
| 6. Pipalner           | - 8 <u>coss</u> from Rinkula   |
| 7. Nimpur (Naimpour)  | - 17 <u>coss</u> from Pipalner |
| 8. Patana             | - 14 <u>coss</u> from Nimpur   |
| 9. Secoura (Sakora)   | - 14 <u>coss</u> from Patana   |
| 10. Baqnela (Wakla)   | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Secoura  |
| 11. Disgaon (Deogaon) | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Baqnela  |
| 12. Daulatabad        | - 10 <u>coss</u> from Disgaon  |

---

82. Tavernier, II, p.55.

83. Ibid., pp. 142-143.



Now, from Daulatabad onwards, he had adopted the following route:

13. Aurangabad	- 4 <u>coss</u> from Daulatabad
14. Pipeli (Ppipr)	- 8 <u>coss</u> from Aurangabad
15. Anber (Ambad)	- 12 <u>coss</u> from Pipeli
16. Guisemner (?)	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Anber
17. Asti (Ashta)	- 12 <u>coss</u> from Guisemner
18. Sarver (Saoli)	- 16 <u>coss</u> from Asti
19. Lesona	- 16 <u>coss</u> from Sarver
20. Nadour (Nander)	- 12 <u>coss</u> from Lesona
21. Patonta (?)	- 9 <u>coss</u> from Nadour
22. Kakeri (?)	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Patonta
23. Sitanagar (?)	- 12 <u>coss</u> from Kakeri
24. Satanagar (Sultangar)	- 10 <u>coss</u> from Sitanagar

---

131 coss

The territory of Golconda, <sup>85</sup> but started from Satulnagar. He ~~had~~ covered this journey in 27 days.

In 1653 A.D. again, he went from Surat to Golconda. This time he adopted a different <sup>route</sup> course and changed it from Pimpalner. This time he passed from Ankai, Tankai fort and Qandahar. The route adopted by him was the following.

---

84. Ibid., pp. 147-149.

85. Ibid.

1. From Surat to Pimpalner, passing through Cambari, Barnoli, Beara, Navapour, Rinkula.
2. From Rinkula he went to Pipalner and then changing the route, he went to Golconda, passing through the following places:
  3. Birgaum
  4. Omberat
  5. Enneque-Tenque (Anka1-Tanka1)
  6. Geroul (?)
  7. Lazour (Lasoor)
  8. Aurangabad
  9. Pipalgaon or Pipli (Pipri)
  10. Ember (Ambad)
  11. Deogaon
  12. Patris (Patri)
  13. Bargan (Paungree)
  14. Palam (Palling)
  15. Candear (Kandahar)
  16. Gargan (?)
  17. Nagouni (Hingoni ?)
  18. Indone (Indore)
  19. Indelvai (Yedalvai)
  20. Regivali (Reddypullay)

Between Indelvai and Regivali, there was a small river, which <sup>separated</sup> departed the Mughal territory from that of Golconda. <sup>86</sup>

Tavernier had started this journey on 6th March 1663 and had reached Regivali on 29th March. In this way, he covered this entire journey in 27 days. About the route from Agra to Golconda, he wrote that it was necessary to go to Burhanpur; from Burhanpur to Daulatabad which was not more than five or six marches and from Daulatabad to Golconda, passing through the places which have already been mentioned. This route is probably the route described in the Gasetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol XII, 1880.

#### Route from Surat to Aurangabad

Thevenot had travelled from Surat to Aurangabad. During the course of his journey, he passed through the following places:

1. Barnoly	5 Leagues from Surat
2. Balor	4 Leagues from Barnoly
3. Biaraa	3½ Leagues from Balor
4. Charca	2½ Leagues from Biara

87. Ibid. pp-147-149

88. The route from Agra to Burhanpur passed by Handia. So if one wanted to go to Burhanpur, he had to come to Handia which likned Mughal Deccan with the rest of the Mughal Empire in the north. Then from Handia his route would be through those places mentioned on 87, but in a reverse direction. When one reached Daulatabad, he had to adopt the route mentioned on 87.

89. Thevenot, p.103

5. Naopoura	6 Leagues from Charca
6. Quanapoura	6 Leagues from Naopoura
7. Pipalner	6 Leagues from Quanapour
8. Tarabat	4 Leagues from Pipalner
9. Setana	4½ Leagues from Tarabat
10. Omrana	5½ Leagues from Setana
11. Enquitenqui	6 Leagues from Omrana
12. Deotcham	6 Leagues from Enquitenqui
13. Saour	6 Leagues from Deolchatam
14. Aurangabad	8 Leagues from Saour

---

73 Leagues

Thevenot writes that on his way from Surat to Aurangabad, there were four Towns and four or five and thirty Bourgs<sup>90</sup> and villages, pretty well peopled. Chaukis (Guards) of the Highways were often to be met. Those guards asked for money from the travellers, though it was due on them or not. He also saw many Reservatories and Caravanserais during his journey but<sup>90</sup> they were very dirty.

According to him the distance from Surat to Aurangabad<sup>91</sup> was 75 Leagues and he had covered that distance in a fortnight.

---

90. Ibid.

91. Ibid. But if we add the distance between all the places from Surat to Aurangabad, we come to total of 75 Leagues only.

The distance between Aurangabad and Daulatabad was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>92</sup> Leagues which Thevenot had covered in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

According to him, the distance between Aurangabad and Calvar<sup>93</sup> (Golconda border) was 60 Leagues. On his way he passed through the following places:

Ambar, Achty, Lasana, Nander, Lisa, Dantapour, Indour,<sup>94</sup>  
Condalvaly and Indelvay.

It is written that during the 15th and 16th century one line of <sup>Communication</sup> traffic ran north and south, from north and central India through the Simrol pass by Asirgarh to Ajanta and the south.<sup>95</sup> The other route, described in this Gasetteer is the following: "The other ran west to the coast, the route known as the Asirgarh road, through Burhanpur, Savda, Jalgaon, Paldhi, and Borkhand, to Nasik and Thal pass."<sup>96</sup> From the very early

---

92. Ibid.P.108

93. Kalvaral, 18° 27'N; 78° 16'E. Orme has marked this place on his map as Calvar-Historical Fragments of the Mughal Empire.

94. Their modern spellings are: Ambad -34 miles S.E. of Aurangabad, Ashti, Lasina (Nander Distt) Nander, Lisa, Devtapour, Indur now known as Nizamabad, Kondalwadi (Nizamabad Distt) and Indalvai. Out of these places, Lisa and Devtapur are not traceable on modern maps, but they are marked in Orme's map.

95. The modern spellings of the places are as flows: Bardoli, Volod, Vyara, Sarkna, Navapur, Khanapur, Pimpalner, Taharabad, Satana, Umerane, Ankai, Tankai, Devthan, Lasur and Aurangabad.

96. Ibid

times, the Thal pass has been an important trade route between the Deccan and the coast. During 17th Century, when foreign trade centred in Surat, the bulk of the commerce of the Deccan passed along the north and south routes (the same Thal pass).<sup>97</sup>

During 17th and 18th c, the bulk of the great traffic between the inland countries and the coast passed through<sup>98</sup> Khandesh.

Rai Chatrman Saksena Kayasth described the routes in Chahar Gulshan in the following manner:<sup>99</sup>

Bijapur Fort		Aurangabad
Bijapur City	Colconda	35 Pooclmurry
Kanwlapur		3 Pathri
		3 Alund
Nandgaon	Bidar	Sarai Kamar Ki Salun
Chambhargoonda	Qandahar	Gola Gaon
Izadbad		Faradpur
Ahmadnagar Fort	Ahmadnagar City	Ghati Faradpur
Bihisht Bagh	Ellichpur	Sarai Hatam Beg
Ban Ganga (River)	Takht Bahzad	Bhikari ?
		Adilabad
Durjanpur		Antri Bahari ?

---

97. Ibid.P.125

98. Ibid

99. Chahar Gulshan, tr. Sarkar, P.168

Village	River Tapti
village	Asir Fort Sorath of Gujarat River Mandhar (?)
Bheekangaon	Burhanpur
Nagpur Ghoragaon	2. Sarai Jola 3. Sarai Nim

## 7. METHODS OF AGRICULTURE

Before the introduction of agrarian reforms by Murshid Quli Khan, during the second viceroyalty of Aurangzeb, the Deccan did not have any "revenue system" in the strict sense of the term. *This is a very sweeping statement of the term.* The Ain-i-Akbari tells us simply that Nasaaq was <sup>100</sup> prevalent in Berar. The Deccanis neither knew the method of crop sharing nor of Measurement. Land was not measured and surveyed, the amount of the revenue per bigha was not assessed, and the produce was not shared between the cultivator and the state. The plough was the ~~only~~ <sup>unit</sup> unit of assessment in the Deccan. Revenue was assessed <sup>according to</sup> by the number of ploughs that were in use in a village. The rate of the revenue varied in different places and fixed arbitrarily per plough. It did not have a definite proportion to the actual yield of the field because neither the fields were inspected nor the quantity and value of crops were estimated. <sup>101</sup> Apart from this "plough system"

---

1000 . Ain-i-Akbari. I.P.478

101. Sadiq Khan, Vol. I; Transcript in the Library, Department of History, AMU, Aligarh; ~~Khariif~~ Khafi Khan Vol. I.P.732n

which seems to have been the general practice, a document prepared in 1642-43 indicates that some kind of Nasaq based upon measurement was also prevalent.<sup>102</sup>

Therefore, one can say that there was no uniform or efficient system of revenue assesment and collection before the time Murshid Quli Khan took <sup>over</sup> charge of the Divani of the Deccan provinces. This absence of a definite land revenue system had <sup>resulted in the exploitation of</sup> led the peasants to get exploited by the collectors. Then the constant Mughal aggression in the Deccan with ~~its~~ increasing warfare and a succession of rainless years had <sup>this time</sup> told hard (on them). They <sup>abandoned</sup> left their homes and fields; and this resulted in the conversion of cultivated tracts into forests <sup>103</sup> and wildernesses. On becoming viceroy of the Deccan Aurangzeb expressed <sup>great</sup> concern <sup>on</sup> over the worsening condition of the Agrarian economy of the Deccan and <sup>then</sup> promised to improve

- 
102. This is entitled "Memorandum on the Estimate of Land" (Yaddasht-i-Tajwiz-i-Zamin). The total area of the 25 parganas amounted to 1,90,006 bighas, 13 Biswas. Each pargana was assigned a certain area of land for ordinary land under cultivation and for baghat, literally gardens, but used in the Deccan for fields irrigated from wells (Khafi Khan, P. 735n). Some figures contain the phrase ("tajwiz-i-hal)", proposed currently, which means that they were being added to the area assigned previously. (Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign, pp 101-107). Aurangzeb refers to the Zawabit-i-gunagan (different regulations) and puts the balance of the miserable agrarian conditions of the Deccan on these regulations. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f. 34a.
103. Aurangzeb mentioned a pargana which had not returned any jama for eight years. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f34b.



matters. Sadiq Khan has written about the system of cultivation previous to Murshid Quli Khan's appointment as Diwan of the Deccan in 29th R.Y. of Shah Jahan. He says: "It should not remain hidden from the curious that (in) the vast territory of the six Subas of the Deccan, the revenue assessment (tashkhis-i-Jama) was not based on either assessment of the bigha by the jarib (measuring rope/rod) or the collection of grain after division of the crop. On the contrary, it had been laid down that every one of the villagers and cultivators, who would cultivate whatever land he could, with a plough and a pair of oxen, might grow crop he liked, whether foodgrains and vegetables, should pay a little per plough, with some difference according to variation in the area and pargana. No enquiry was made as to how much grain etc had been harvested."

"With the passage of time, as the territory passed under the control of the Timurid (Mughal) dynasty and the parganas and villages <sup>were</sup> devastated due to occasional natural calamities; Murshid Quli ..... adopted the regulations of

105

---

104. Adab-i-Alamgiri, ff. 24b, 29a, 29b.

105. Khafi Khan has another version. He writes, "..... with the course of time as the territory passed into the hands of the Chaghatais (Mughals), the Parganas and villages started to be devastated when cultivators saw that the country had passed into the hands of the Mughals, they fled away and did not return to their homes." P. 732n

Todar Mal, Diwan under Akbar, and Yamin-ud-Dawla (Asaf Khan),  
 Diwan under Jahangir, who had fixed the dastur-ul-Amal (cash  
<sup>106</sup>revenue rates) ..... In the beginning, he got  
 most of the land, (Arazi) of parganas measured calling (the  
 measured area) ragaba. After that he classified the land; and  
 the land that had not come under the plough, he gave to men who  
 had the ability to settle and look after the peasants; giving  
 them robes of honour and the title of Mughaddam, and causing them  
<sup>107</sup>to attend to (the business of) cultivation."

Explaining the term Aut, he again writes "In Khandesh,  
 4 Raiyati Bighas were called Partan. One Raiyati Bigha comprised  
 of 3,600 (square) Dira (Yards). In this (territory) there is no  
bigha less than it. In and around the Suba of Berar, 8 Bighas are  
 called a Partan, and two Nitans are known as one Aut. This word  
Aut is applied to the plough also and every peasant who possessed  
 one pair of oxen and cultivated land whatever land he cultivated  
<sup>108</sup>--- this land is also called Aut.

---

106. Khafi Khan mentions the name of Todar Mal only. P,732n.

107. Khafi Khan is slightly different." ..... He appointed  
 intelligent, righteous and honest officials. He measured all the  
 territory and named every part of the soil as Ragabah. Then he took  
 into account the uncultivable land as Nallah, hills etc. and the  
 cultivable land. Then he appointed Mughaddams in the places where  
 they did not exist or where the inheritors of those Mughaddams  
 had expired. For this post also he selected people from the right-  
 eous and honest one who really took interest in the human welfare.  
 He gave them Khilats and made them responsible for the develop-  
 ment of cultivation. P.733n.

108. Sadiq Kha, P.262-265

Irrigation was carried out with the help of wells also. Khafi Khan writes, "..... There is one more term prevalent among the villagers of the Deccan and which is endorsed in the registers of the parganas also. This is the term of "Mahsul-i-Baghat" in contrast to the term "Mahsul-i-Zira'at". It means that every

*This is a strange name which produces the superior quality, that piece of land is known as Baghat.*

piece of land which is irrigated by wells, no matter what it produces it gives, whether grain, or sugar-cane, or anything of the superior quality, that piece of land is known as Baghat.<sup>109</sup>

Dams were also constructed. We know from Aurangzeb's letters that Multafit Khan, the Diwan of Panighat from 25th to 29th R.Y. of Shah Jahan, obtained approval for his plan to <sup>extend</sup> Rs.40,000 to Rs.50,000 as tagavi from the royal exchequer for the construction of dams (bands) in Khandesh and Berar.<sup>110</sup> He had also promised that if his scheme was accepted the whole amount advanced could be realised within two years.<sup>111</sup>

#### 8. MEANS OF IRRIGATION:

Water channels were also used in order to irrigate the land.

The Vadgaon channel was brought from a covered well close to the left of the Shendi water course and near the village of

---

109. Khafi Kha, P.735b

110. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f.53; Ruqaat-i-Alamgir, pp.131-132

111. Adabi-i-Alamgiri, f.53, Ruqaat-i-Alamgir pp.131-132.

*This is shown  
that this  
did exist  
some 50  
of the  
adm.*  
Vadgaon, about 4 miles north of Ahmadnagar. This channel was built by a noble named Salabat Khan during the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508). In the disorders of the beginning of the 17th century about 1630 A.D. Babuan, son of Malik Ambar destroyed the channel and burnt the Sultan's palace. Some years later, during the governorship of Nawab Fakluz Khan, a certain Mian Muntaki, at a cost of Rs 1,00,000 repaired the channel and dug a lake called the Nia Kar.

A channel known as Bhinger channel also existed. Ordinarily it was Farah garden conduit, made during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) by two of his nobles Salabat Khan and Niyamat Khan Dekhni.

Then, there was Anandi channel, which had its source about two miles north of the city. The channel was built during the governorship of Sharzah Khan by one Anandrao, who built two cisterns, one near the Delhi gate and another inside the city, both called Anandi, after his name.

Near Ahmadnagar city, another channel existed. It was known as Nagabai channel, and was built in the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508 A.D.) soon after Ahmadnagar fort was built.

---

112. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol.XVII, 1884.  
Ahmadnagar P.670

113. Ibid.p.672.

114. Ibid. P.673

115. Ibid. P.674

Besides the above means, wells, drains and canals also existed. They were <sup>diverted</sup> taken out from rivers. While studying the revenue system of Murshid Quli Khan, we read that the crops were produced with water from drains (Kariz) and canals <sup>drawn</sup> taken out from rivers and wells. <sup>116</sup>

## 9. HANDICRAFTS

Deccan was famous for its manufacture of Muslin. <sup>117</sup> Bhimsen also confirmed <sup>in his book of</sup> about this handicraft industry and business transaction on a large-scale. He laid emphasis on the manufacture of valuable cloth and said that it was like that of the countries of "Iran, Turan, Rum, Sham, Balkh and Bukhara. Artisans of every type and of every craft had settled thickly in that town. Outside the city were found Purajat, like Ratanpura, Jaswantpura, <sup>118</sup> Bahadurpura etc.

Khandesh was famous for its cloth industry. Thevenot writes about the handicrafts. "The great Trade of the Province is in cotton-cloth, and there is as much Traffick at Brampour, as in any place of the Indies. Painted cloaths are sold there, as everywhere else; but the white are particularly esteemed, because of the lovely mixture of gold and silver that is in them, whereof the rich make veils, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and coverings, <sup>119</sup> but the white cloaths so Adorned are dear.

---

116. Sadiq Khan, P.264

117. From Akbar to Aurangzeb, P.56

118. Bhimsen, f.4a-b

119. Thevenot, P.101.

Manucci writes about this province, "In this province, they make ~~much~~<sup>very</sup> fine white and coloured cloth, also printed cloth, which are exported in quantities by Persian and Armenian merchants to Persia, Arabia and Turkey."<sup>120</sup>

Burhanpur was famous for its cloth industry. ~~xx~~ Persian and Armenian traders had their business transactions with this city. It was famous for the manufacture of various sorts of women's headdresses and very fine cloth for veils of scarlet and white ~~xx~~<sup>121</sup> colour. Tavernier writes that transparent muslim was exported to "Persia, Turkey Muscovie, Poland, Arabia, Grand Cairo and other places."<sup>122</sup> It was <sup>also</sup> famous for its silk industry.<sup>123</sup>

Aurangabad was also famous for the manufacture of white cloth and silk stuffs.<sup>124</sup> Handloom weaving was carried on to a considerable extent there. This industry is said to have been introduced into Ahmadnagar by a rich Koli of the Bhangria clan soon after the city was founded in 1499 A.D.<sup>125</sup>

Ahmadnagar, again, was famous for its copper and brass ware since a long time.<sup>126</sup>

---

120. Manucci, II, p.429.

121. Manucci, I, p.66.

122. Tavernier, pp. 51,52.

123. Mundy, Vol.III, p.

124. Manucci, II, p.438.

125. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol.XVII, 1884, Ahmadnagar, p.347.

126. Ibid., p.350.

The city was famous for its carpet weaving also. The  
carpets here were strong and lasting.<sup>127</sup> Sangamner was famous  
for its paper-making industry.<sup>128</sup>

Manucci informs us that in Nander province also much  
white cloth was made.<sup>129</sup> *in anu fe Clua d.*

Baglana also produced much coarse white cloth, but  
little of fine quality.<sup>130</sup>

#### 10. LAND TRANSPORT

People used to travel in the form of caravans composed  
of carts, oxen and camels. Sometimes these caravans used  
to be very large. Roe met in one day a caravan of 10,000  
bullocks all laden with corn. He had also seen such caravans  
on other occasions also.<sup>131</sup> Thevenot has also mentioned that  
he had met with caravans of above 1,000 oxen near Aurangabad  
laden with cloth.<sup>132</sup>

Della Valle travelled with a caravan which was so  
great and the coaches so many that in certain narrow places  
he had to stay for a while before he could go ahead.<sup>133</sup>

---

127. Ibid., p.350.

128. Ibid., p.350.

129. Manucci, II, p.429; Here Nander Province.

130. Ibid.

131. Roe, I, p.88.

132. Thevenot, p.73.

133. Della Valle, I, p.63.

Tavernier wrote that in some narrow roads he was obliged to wait, two or three days till all (caravans) had passed.  
134

Of the chief essentials <sup>for</sup> to land transport were (1) suitable roads and bridges (2) suitable carts and other means of conveyance and (3) <sup>back animal</sup> ~~animal~~ ~~carriers~~.

## 11. ROADS

Though India had made considerable progress in architectural engineering and the various chemical and industrial arts in the past, the principles of scientific road-making seem to have been little known in the country. It was not, <sup>however</sup>, along the ordinary village tracts that land communication between the distant parts of the country was generally carried on. <sup>On the other hand</sup> High roads were constructed and maintained between the Imperial and Provincial cities, which served <sup>both</sup> ~~the means~~ not only of <sup>as</sup> ~~military~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~also~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~economic~~ transport.

The principal highways were also measured and marked with ~~kos~~ posts to indicate the distance and point out the <sup>directions</sup> ~~different~~ roads.

The highways as well as the city streets were <sup>mainly</sup> ~~in the~~ main Kuccha i.e. they were not paved either with bricks and

---



stones, although there are a few scattered <sup>as there is in India</sup> evidence that <sup>as there is in India</sup> there were some which were well paved.

The roads were at places so bad and worn out that four "peons" or "soldiers" were often employed by owners of valuable merchandise to accompany a cart and keep it from overturning by means of ropes. (in bad places) The process is thus described by Tavernier : "Two of them walk on each side of the waggon, over which there are two cords passed and the four ends are held by the soldiers so that if the waggon threatens to upset in a bad place, who are on the opposite side hold the cords tight, and prevent its turning over." <sup>135</sup> During the rains, the condition of the roads <sup>became</sup> was necessarily still worse, as <sup>in many places there was water</sup> they became in many parts full <sup>of mud</sup> of mud and made cart traffic very difficult.

~~Not only~~ pack animals <sup>and</sup> ~~but~~ bullock carts were in common use for the transport of goods and merchandise. An important fact to be noted here is that the caravans used to be guarded by armed men so that they might not be robbed during their <sup>136</sup> journey. The roads were dangerous.

## 12. CARTS AND COACHES

<sup>Definitely</sup> Carts and pack-animals were the principal means of land transport in all parts of India.

135. Tavernier, I, p.43; See also Thevenot, W. Lowell, p.53.

136. Mundy, II, p.47.

What does it mean?

These carts were the forerunner of the modern bullock-carts and were suitable mainly for goods transport. Some improvements and inventions in carts and coaches are said to have been made by Akbar, who, according to Abul Fazl, "invented an extra-ordinary carriage, which has proved a source of much comfort for various people. When this carriage is used for travelling or for carrying loads it may be employed for grinding corn. His Majesty also invented a large cart, which is drawn by one elephant. It is made sufficiently large so as to hold several bath-rooms and thus serves as a travelling bath. It is also easily drawn by cattles. There were also "finely built carriages according to Abul Fazl, which were called bahals and could carry several people. These were of two kinds:-

1. Chhatridars: They were covered carriages having four or more poles to support the chhatter or umbrella. They were probably the precursors of the modern ekka and the tonga. The Chhatridar was the Indian coach so often alluded to by European travellers. It had only two wheels. "They have many fine carts and many of them carved and gilded with gold, with two wheels ..... they are covered with silk or very fine cloth and be used here as our coaches be in England.

137

"They have also for travelling small, very light carriages, which can contain two persons, but usually one travels alone in order to be more comfortable."<sup>138</sup>

2. Without a Covering: These carriages, like the carts were usually drawn by oxen. They were also carriages that were drawn by horses.<sup>139</sup>

3. Ambari: It was a howdah with a canopy carried by elephants on their backs. They could be closed, and were of various colours. The kings and his nobles used to travel by it. Actually speaking, it was just like a little coach made fast with strong pulleys on the back of the Elephants.<sup>140</sup>

4. Chowndoolae: It was used by the ladies of the imperial household. It was a covered chair with two poles, carried either by men or by elephants. Its sides were covered with <sup>141</sup>khas.

### 13. ANIMAL CARRIERS

The ox, the buffalo and the camel were the usual beasts of burden, and the drawers of vehicles in the medieval period.

138. Tavernier, ed. Bell. I, p.44; See also Della Valle, I, p.21. Peter Mundy II, p.189 illustration No.12; Fryer III, pp. 157-58.

139. Ain-i Akbari, Blochmann and Jarrets tr., Vol. I, pp.150-275.

140. Fitch in Purchas X, p.174.

141. Ibid., pp.190-191; khas is made of the roots of a certain hard sweet smelling grass, woven on canes. Water is thrown upon it which makes the air cool. For a description of Chowndoolae, please see Bernier also, ed. Constable, p.371.

*Horses were not rare*

?

Horses were rare and were scarcely used either for riding or for carriage. These were chiefly imported in large numbers from Arabia, Persia and Turkistan. They were necessarily very <sup>costly</sup> dear and were therefore meant only for the wealthy. In his description of the return of the Mughal army from Burhanpur to Agra in 1632, which consisted of a <sup>large</sup> great number of elephants, camels, carts, coaches, dolies, palkies etc., Peter Mundy notices only two of the king's 20 coaches being drawn by kechees or kachis - horses from Cutch being known by that name - the rest being drawn by oxen. <sup>142</sup> Tavernier also did not find horses employed in Caravans or journeys, "all being carried there on oxen or by waggon .... If any merchant takes a horse from Persia, he only does it for show, and to have him led by hand, or in order to sell him advantageously to some noble."

*It is believed* During the period of Tavernier's itinerary (1640-67), a horse cost from Rs.6,000 to Rs.20,000. The horse was mainly <sup>143</sup> used it seems, for military purposes i.e. for the cavalry.

*What was the value of the best Arab or Persia horse costing from £ 100 to over £ 2000. in terms of Rupees?* Fryer also refers to the very high prices of horses, the best Arab or Persia horse costing from £ 100 to over £ 2000.

---

142. Mundy, Vol.I, p.193.

143. Tavernier, I, pp. 39,385.

The very high price of the horse and the considerable profits that were being made by the horse dealers led to the careful breeding of horses in several parts of India, ~~and~~ and Emperor Akbar, in consideration of their "great importance in the three branches of the government", took special care to improve the native breeds in his dominion. He also strictly prohibited the exportation of horses from India and on account of the large profits of the horse dealers, levied a tax varying from Rs.2/- to Rs. 3/- on each horse imported from abroad. The country-bred horses, however, generally fell short in strength and size, as well as in their performances. The best horses were bred in Cutch, "being equal to Arabs". In Akbar's time, the price of the horse varied "from 500 ~~mohurs~~<sup>144</sup> to 2 Rupees. Very fine Arab horses were also bred in the Bari Doab, between the Beas and the Ravee, in the 17th century, but their ~~price~~<sup>145</sup> was very high, some of them coming up to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000.

So, inspite of the considerable import of horses from abroad and the extensive breeding at home, horse transport was almost entirely absent in medieval India.

The ox, the buffalo, and the camel were thus the only important carriers. Buffaloes and oxen were used in all parts.

---

144. Ain-i-Akbari, I, p.132 ff 215, 234

145 Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh 1695 A.D.; J.N.Sarkar, India of Aurangzeb, p,83.

All these animals not only <sup>pulled</sup> drew carts and coaches and carried goods on their backs, but also often formed the principal means of conveyance for the general mass of the people.

*There is some mistake?* According to Terry, only "the <sup>✓</sup> inferior sorts of people <sup>146</sup> ride on oxen, horses, mules, camels or dromedaries. Bullock-riding may have been usual with the poorer classes of the people.

*not cow but ox* Abul Fazl gives the following interesting information about the ox and the cow: "Throughout the happy regions of Hindustan, the cow is considered auspicious, and held in great veneration; for by ~~means~~ means of this animal, tillage is carried on, the sustenance of life is rendered possible, and the table of the inhabitant is filled with milk, butter. It is capable of carrying burdens and drawing wheeled carriages..... Sometimes a pair of them are sold at 100 mohurs, and surpass <sup>147</sup> even swift horses.

Tavernier observes that in India, "Oxen take the place of horses..... These oxen allow themselves to be driven like our horses." For a pair of oxen to draw his carriage, Tavernier paid, "very nearly Rs.600/-. The reader need not be astonished at this price for there are some of them which are strong and make

---

146. Purches, Pilgrims, Vol.X,P.98.

147. Aim, I.Pf. 148-149

journeys lasting 60 days, at 12 or 15 leagues a day and  
always at the trot.<sup>148</sup>

#### 14. Monetary System:

Burhanpur, Ellichpur and Asir <sup>had</sup> contained mints <sup>are given</sup> from  
the days of Akbar.

Mints in Ahmadnagar and Jalnapur were established  
during the reign of Jahangir. Shahjahan established mints  
at Daulatabad and Aurangabad.

Apart from dam and rupee, the fractional unit of ana,  
equivalent to 1/16 of the Rupee was prevalent in the Deccan  
<sup>149</sup> during our period of study. A dam was equivalent to 1/40th  
<sup>149</sup> of a rupee. Although the demand was calculated in terms of  
dams, the hasil is given even when stated alongside <sup>150</sup> the jama,  
<sup>150</sup> in rupees showing that this was the real currency used. A  
<sup>151</sup> Muhr equalled Rs.14/- in 1641-42 and this rate is quoted  
<sup>152</sup> in 1644-45 <sup>153</sup> and 1653. Bhimsen remembered the rate to have  
<sup>154</sup> reached Rs. 16½ at Aurangabad in 1658.

---

148. Manucci, I, pp. 68-69.

149. See Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp.93,97,98,  
180,194-95, 216-218, 220.

150. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f.31b-32a, 49a-b; Ruqaat-i-Alamgir,  
pp. 88,163-64.

151. Lahori, II, p. 259.

152. Ibid., p. 396.

153. Tavernier, I, p. 246; also 15-16.

154. Dilkusha, f. 15b.

15. Prices:

Very little material is available for making an approximate assessment of the prices and variations and fluctuations in them.

Bhimsen recalled <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ his old age that in 1658 A.D., some fifty years before he wrote his memoirs, "foodgrains such as wheat and gram were selling at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  man per rupee and juwar and baira at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  man." He adds that in the second R.Y. of Aurangzeb (1659-60) in the Deccan wheat and gram was generally sold at 2 mans per rupee. <sup>155</sup> But either his memory was playing false or the low prices did not prevail for long. An official report of prices prevailing in the Aurangabad market in 1661 A.D. shows that wheat was then selling at  $\frac{3}{4}$  man per rupee and gram at just under one man, juwari was <sup>this might be an exaggeration or</sup> priced at a little above one man per rupee and baira at a <sup>of fluctuation or</sup> little less than one man. The report however agrees with <sup>likely</sup> Bhimsen in rating gur at 20 seers per rupee and ghee at 4 <sup>156</sup> seers.

---

155. Dilkusha, ff. 15b, 20b.

156. Selected Waqai of the Deccan, pp. 37, 44.



### C H A P T E R     I I I

#### ADMINISTRATION — PROVINCIAL & LOCAL

From the letters of Aurangzeb contained in Adab-i-Alamgiri, it appears that relations between the central and provincial governments remained strained during the two periods when Aurangzeb was the subedar of Mughal Deccan.

He appears to be <sup>unhappy and doubtful</sup> constrained at the excessive interference of the Central Government in the provincial administration and it seems <sup>that</sup> he was not given a free hand in formulating his administrative policies and particularly in the sphere of assignment of jagirs. Times and again he appears lamenting over this state of affairs and sends letters explaining and defending his own policies. <sup>1</sup> The relations appear to be more strained during his second viceroyalty (1652-57 A.D.) and particularly after the appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as the diwan in 1653 A.D. He had protested openly against the imperial firman of 1654 A.D. according to which the mansabdars of 7-6 months in the Deccan, who previously used to get Rs.30/- <sup>2</sup> per horse <sup>had now</sup> had to be paid only Rs.27½ and Rs. 25/- respectively. Consequently Shahjahan had to modify this order.

*What about now?*

- 
1. See for example, Ruqaat-i-Alamgiri, pp. 103-4, 126-27, 130-32, 164-65, 184-85; Adab-i-Alamgiri, ff. 30b-31a, 44a-45a, 63b-64a, 66b, 68b-69b.
  2. Ruqaat, pp. 116-17, 129; Adab, ff. 38a-b, 45b-56a, 117b-118a.

It seems that he was suspecting Prince Dara Shukoh's hand in poisoning the ears of the Emperor against him, <sup>peeling</sup> ~~and in~~ the interference of Central officials in the provincial administrative policies.<sup>3</sup> He wrote a letter to Jahan Ara Begum when certain changes were made in his jagir in Baglana. In this letter he appears to be very desperate and tells her about <sup>and in quality</sup> this process of poisoning the ears of the Emperor against him.<sup>4</sup>

Now we shall study the principal officials of the Suba.

As the Mughal suba of the Deccan actually consisted of <sup>5</sup> 4 subas namely those of Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad and Telingana, so, except the diwans, a complete set of provincial officers existed in all the four subas separately. They were all subordinate to their respective officers at Burhanpur, the seat of the subedar of the entire Mughal Deccan.

---

3. Ruqaat, pp. 198-99.

4. Ibid., pp. 230-32.

5. The documents very often mention it as suba-i-Dakhin, see Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 66, 158, 182, 238 etc. They sometimes mention the entire Mughal Deccan as Subahjat-i-Dakhin, Ibid., p. 182. But the chroniclers are not very particular about it. They often use the word Dakhin not only to denote the entire Mughal Deccan, but also to denote simply the suba of Aurangabad, which is again very often mentioned by them as suba-i-Daulatabad. See Lahori, I, pp. 75, 125, 205 etc., Waris, f. 10b, 11a, 132b etc. Salih III, pp. 149, 236, 247 etc.

Subedar:

The head of the provincial administration used to be the Viceroy known as subedar. Like the governors of other provinces, the term of the subedar of the Deccan was also not fixed. The following chart will illustrate this point.

S.No.	Name of <u>subedar</u>	Date of appointment	Date of relin- quishing the office	Duration
1.	Prince Aurangzeb <sup>6</sup>	11.7.1636	28.5.1644	7 Yrs.10 months
2.	Khan-i-Dauran <sup>7</sup>	28.5.1644	22.6.1645 (Died)	1 Yr.& some days
3.	Jai Singh	22.6.1645	17.7.1646	Less than one month
4.	Islam Khan <sup>8</sup>	17.7.1646	2.11.1647	2 Yrs.& 3 months
5.	Shah Nawaz Khan <sup>9</sup>	2.11.1647	17.7.1648	8 months
6.	Prince Murad <sup>10</sup>	17.7.1648	4.9.1649	1 Yr.& 1 month
7.	Shaista Khan <sup>11</sup>	4.9.1649	Sept. 1652	3 Yrs.
8.	Aurangzeb <sup>12</sup>	Sept.1652	1657	5 Yrs.

The chart also illustrates that except Prince Aurangzeb, none of the incumbents to this high office remained there for

---

6. Lahori, I, II, p.205.

7. Ibid., p. 376.

8. Ibid., p. 205.

9. Waris, f. 6a-b.

10. Ibid., f. 20b.

11. Ibid., f. 40a.

12. Ibid., f. 68a.

more than three years. It justifies Taverniers' assumption that a governor was expected to retire from a province in three years.<sup>13</sup> It also meant that normally a subedar was not allowed to remain in the Deccan for more than three years, and was transferred from Deccan. Mundy has also hinted at it. He writes, "for governors of places are usually transferred from one place to another once in three or four years."<sup>14</sup> Other travellers have also said that the term was short.<sup>15</sup>

Although the contemporary source material does not lead us to believe that any special powers were given to the subedar of the Deccan as compared to the governors of other provinces, but the <sup>responsibility</sup> charge of the subedar of the Deccan was definitely greater than <sup>of</sup> the governors of other provinces for the simple reason that the <sup>authority of</sup> subedar of the Deccan had his authority extended to 4 subas, while the authority of the governors of other provinces <sup>was</sup> were simply confined only to their respective subas.

Another feature we find that most of the subedars of the Deccan during this period were either Princes or were related to the royal family. Aurangzeb remained its Viceroy

- 
13. Tavernier, p. 63 "Shaista Khan, having completed three years of his government according to the custom in the empire of the Great Mughal .....he withdrew to Agra, where the court then was."
14. Peter Mundy, II, p.85.
15. Terry, p. 326.

twice, while Murad once. Shah Nawaz Khan Safavi was the father-in-law of Aurangzeb and Murad, while Shaista Khan was the son of Asaf Khan *uncle of Aurangzeb*.

The subedars of the Deccan usually enjoyed very high <sup>16</sup> mansabs. Mahabat Khan had got rank of 7000/7000. Iradat Khan enjoyed the rank of 6000/6000, out of which 5000 were <sup>17</sup> 2-3 aspah. <sup>18</sup> Khan-i-Dauran was holding 7000/7000. Islam Khan Mashhadi had the mansab of 7000/7000 out of which 5000 <sup>19</sup> suwar was 2-3 aspah. Shah Nawaz Khan held the mansab of <sup>20</sup> 5000/5000 out of which 2000 were 2-3 aspah.

The statements of Lahori and Khafi Khan that from 1636 A.D. onwards, the governorship of suba was partitioned, and that in the past there had been only one subedar for Khandesh and Berar, but now by an imperial order it was divided into <sup>21</sup> two portions is not borne out by contemporary evidence. We get the names of the subedars of individual subas or the <sup>22</sup> subedars of the entire Deccan.

---

16. M.U. III, p. 399.

17. M.U. I, p.175.

18. Ibid., I, p.750.

19. Lahori, II, p. 680; M.U. I, p.165.

20. Waris, f. 20b.

21. Lahori, PP. 62-63, Khafi Khan, p. 502.

22. See for example, Lahori, I,II, pp. 205,430; Lahori II, pp. 98,308; Waris, ff. 6a-b, 20b, 22a, 40a,68a; Salih III, pp. 66,69,102,149; Khafi Khan I,pp.502,544,610, 674,680,713.

Prince Aurangzeb was appointed the subedar of all the 4 subas on both occasions. Prince Murad was also appointed to look after all the four subas of the Deccan. Similarly Shaista Khan, Islam Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan were all appointed the subedars of the entire Deccan.<sup>23</sup> Khan-i-Zaman was appointed the subedar of the area known as Balaghat comprising the<sup>24</sup> provinces of Aurangabad, Telingana, and half of Berar. Rashid Khan Ansari was appointed the subedar of Burhanpur (Khandesh)<sup>25</sup> in 1638. Shah Beg Khan was appointed the subedar of Telingana<sup>26</sup> in 1642. Hadi Dad Khan was appointed the subedar of the same<sup>27</sup> region in 1648 A.D.

All the four subedars were not independent in their respective jurisdictions, but were subordinate to the subedar of the entire Deccan.

These subedars of the <sup>individual</sup> respective provinces enjoyed much <sup>lower</sup> lesser ranks <sup>as compared to the rank of the Subedar of the entire Deccan</sup> than the subedar of the entire Deccan.<sup>28</sup>

Hadi Dad Khan enjoyed the rank of 2000/2000, while Rashid Khan

---

23. Lahori, I,II, pp. 205,430; Waris ff. 6a-b, 20b, 40a,68a; Salih III, pp. 69,102,149; Khafi Khan I, pp. 544,610, 674, 680, 713.

24. Khafi Khan I, p.502.

25. Lahori, II, p.98.

26. Ibid., p. 308.

27. Waris, f. 22a, Salih III, p.66, Kewal Ram, f. 169b.

28. Salih III, p.66.

Ansari had ~~got~~<sup>29</sup> the rank of 4000/4000. The rank of Shah Beg Khan was 3000/3000.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>Contributing</sup>  
The chronicles and documents do not say anything about the tenure of such subedars, but taking into account the opinion expressed by European travellers, as cited above, it <sup>may</sup> can safely be assumed that their tenure would also have been quite short.<sup>31</sup>

#### Diwan:

He stood second in the provincial heirarchy. His authority extended to all <sup>branches</sup> the aspects of administration.

For administrative convenience, in 1634 A.D. the Deccan was divided into two portions, the Balaghat and the Payanghat. So the (entire) Mughal Deccan usually got two Diwans simultaneously for those two regions, with one exception, that of Murshid Quli Khan, who was appointed to the Diwani of both Balaghat and Payanghat in 1656 A.D.

The names of all the Diwans in the respective administrative zones are not available.

---

29. Lahori, II, p.98.

30. Salih III, p. 462.

31. For example, Tavernier, p. 63; Mundy II, p.85; Terry, p. 326.

Aqa Afzal is mentioned as the Diwan of Balaghat before<sup>32</sup>  
the appointment of Diyanat Khan to that office in 1650 A.D.  
Diyanat Khan was appointed the Diwan of Balaghat while Muhammad  
Taqi Tafrishi was appointed Diwan of Payanghat. Aqa Afzal  
relinquished the office to Diyanat Khan while his brother Amir  
Beg had relinquished it<sup>Charge</sup> to Muhammad Taqi Tafrishi.<sup>33</sup>

The name of Muhammad Husain is 'also mentioned as Diwan<sup>34</sup>  
of Payanghat during 1644 A.D.

Rai Rayan was appointed the Diwan of Balaghat in<sup>35</sup>  
1648 A.D.

As Prince Murad had expressed his dissatisfaction with<sup>36</sup>  
Rai Rayan, the Emperor again appointed Diyanat Khan in 1649 A.D.

Multafit Khan was appointed the Diwan of Payanghat in<sup>37</sup>  
1651 A.D.

Muhammad Safi S/o Islam Khan was appointed the Diwan<sup>38</sup>  
of Balaghat in 1652 A.D.

Murshid Quli Khan was appointed the Diwan of Balaghat<sup>39</sup>  
in 1653 A.D. and was made that of Payanghat also in 1656 A.D.

---

32. Lahori, II, p. 217.

33. Ibid., p. 217.

34. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp.128,135,139 etc.

35. Waris, f. 20a-b, Salih III, p.63.

36. Ibid., f. 23b, Ibid., p.69.

37. Ibid., f. 55a, 107a; Salih III, p.127.

38. Ibid., f. 69a.

39. Sadiq Khan, I, p.262.



It appears that there was no fixed tenure for which a Diwan had to hold that office. It depended entirely on the discretion of the Emperor, and the capability of the Diwan.<sup>40</sup> An analysis of their terms of office will make this point clear.

S.No.	Name of <u>Diwan</u>	Period during which office held	Duration
1.	Diyahat Khan	1641 to 1644 AD	More than 3 Yrs.
2.	Muhammad Husain	1644 A.D.	Few months only
3.	Diyanat Khan	1644 to 1648 AD	More than 4 Yrs.
4.	Rai Rayan	1648 to 1649 AD	Few months
5.	Diyanat Khan	✓1649 to 1653 AD	More than 4 Yrs.
6.	Muhammad Safi	1653 A.D.	Few months
7.	Multafit Khan	1652 to 1656 AD	More than 4 Yrs.
8.	Murshid Quli Khan	1653 onwards	

They usually did not enjoy high ranks, but were given considerably low ranks, and much lower as compared to the subedars of their respective administrative zones.

40. There is one case at least, that of Rai Rayan, where it is specifically known that he was relieved of his post as Diwan of Balaghat, entire Mughal Deccan was dissatisfied with him. Waris, f.23b, Salih III, p.69. Therefore *two* cases, in which the incumbents enjoyed this office due to their own abilities.

*was* Diyanat Khan remained Diwan for more than 11 years slight interruption of only a few months. Murshid Quli Khan, was first appointed the Diwan only of Balaghat but was given the Diwani of Payanghat also.

Diyanat Khan enjoyed the rank of 1500/600.<sup>41</sup> Then his rank was increased and the highest rank that he enjoyed as Diwan was 2000/700.<sup>42</sup> Rai Rayan's mansab was 1000/250.<sup>43</sup> Muhammad Safi held the rank of 1500/500.<sup>44</sup> Multafit Khan had (got) the mansab of 2500/1500.<sup>45</sup> Murshid Quli Khan enjoyed the mansab of 1500/1000 when he was made the Diwan of the entire Mughal Deccan.<sup>46</sup>

The Diwans were usually designated as Madar-ul-Maham<sup>47</sup> in the official documents.

The personal assistants to the Diwans were officially designated as Pesh Dast-i-Diwan. The names of three such deputies are available. The first is Kalyan Das the second, Gopi Nath,<sup>48</sup> and the third Jagannath Mal. It appears that they used to be petty mansabdars. Gopi Nath had (got) the rank of merely<sup>49</sup> 100/20.

---

41. Lahori, II, p.350.

42. Ibid., p. 417.

43. Khafi Khan, I, p.683.

44. Waris, f. 69a.

45. Ibid., f. 107a.

46. Ibid., f. 107a.

47. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp.129,179,183, 186,188. The word 'Madar-ul-Maham literally means "the Centre of all important affairs." His authority extended not only to the revenue and financial (Diwan-o-Mali) affairs but also to all other administrative and executive (Mulki) activities. See Khulasat-us-Siyag, f.15b, Dastur-ul-Amal-i-Mujmalai, f, 144a; Farhang-i-Kardani, f. 27b.

48. Ibid., p. 64.

49. Ibid., p. 64.

An instance is found where a Diwan held another office simultaneously. Rai Rayan <sup>was</sup> remained the Faujdar of Baglana also <sup>50</sup> together with his post of the Diwan of Balaghat.

Bakhshi, Postal and the Intelligence Services:

Throughout this period the offices of the Bakhshi and Waqia Navis were combined in one and the incumbent was known <sup>51</sup> as Bakhshi-o-Waqia Navis. He supervised the military establishment of the suba, and held the charge of the <sup>Collecting and transmitting</sup> news-writing <sup>was</sup> also. He appointed (1) Waqia-Navises (2) Sawanih nigars and (3) the Khufia navises at <sup>various</sup> all the administrative levels. He also appointed harkarah.

It appears that a complete heirarchical system of Bakhshis existed in the suba. The Bakhshi-o-Waqia Navis was appointed in Burhanpur, the seat of Mughal subedar of the Deccan and then each of the administrative zones had their separate Bakhshis. Then Bakhshis were appointed in all the 4 subas and in all the major cities.

Husamuddin Hasan was the Bakhshi of the entire Deccan <sup>52</sup> during 1645 A.D. Shah Beg Shamlu, who was the Bakhshi and Waqia-nigar of Burhanpur till 1648 A.D. was appointed the

---

50. Khafi Khan, I, p.683.

51. Lahori, I, pp. 205,423; Lahori, II, pp. 191,302; Waris, pp. 10b,11a,82a,101a, 109b, 120a; Salih III, pp. 151, 236,247.

Waqia-navis of the Deccan that year. Muhammad Safi is mentioned<sup>54</sup>  
as the Bakhshi and Waqia-navis of the Deccan during 1654 A.D.<sup>55</sup>  
Qazi Nizama was appointed in the same capacity in 1657 A.D.

Hakim Khushhal is mentioned as holding the office of  
Bakhshi and Waqia Navis of Balaghat till 1640 A.D. After that<sup>56</sup>  
this office was assigned to Lutfullah S/o Lashkar Khan.

A Yaddasht belonging to the year 1638 A.D. mentions one<sup>57</sup>  
Abdul Mabud as the Bakhshi of Telingana suba. Similarly,  
another Dastak mentions one Muhammad Hasan as the Bakhshi of<sup>58</sup>  
Khandesh suba during 1641 A.D.

Shah Beg Shamlu was the Bakhshi and Waqia Nigar of  
Burhanpur city before his appointment as the Bakhshi and Waqia  
Navis of the Deccan.<sup>59</sup> A Fihrist-i-Mulaziman of 1627 A.D.<sup>60</sup>  
mentions Nauroz Beg as a former Bakhshi of Burhanpur. Similarly,

---

52. Lahori, II, p.417.

53. Waris, f. 11a.

54. Ibid., f.82a; Salih mentions his appointment in 26 R.Y.---  
See Salih III, p. 151.

55. Ibid., f. 120a; Salih III, p.236.

56. Lahori, II, p.191.

57. Yaddasht preserved in the State Archieves, Hyderabad.

58. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 91.

59. Waris, f. 11a.

60. Fihrist preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

a document, whose date is worm-eaten, mentions one Muhammad Rafi S/o Muhammad Shafi Murtuza Khani as the Waqia Navis of Ellichpur.<sup>61</sup>

The paucity of material does not allow one to form an idea regarding their term of office.

The stray references about them lead one to have some knowledge about their status. It appears that they did not enjoy very high ranks. Husamuddin Hasan, the Bakhshi of the entire Deccan in 18 R.Y. <sup>62</sup> (had) held the rank of 1500/600 only. Lutfullah S/o Lashkar Khan, the Bakhshi and Waqia-Navis of Balaghat in 15 R.Y. <sup>63</sup> (had) (got) the rank of 1000/1000. The mansab <sup>64</sup> of Nauroz Beg, the Bakhshi of Burhanpur was <sup>only</sup> merely 200/50. Similarly, Muhammad Rafi, the Waqia-Navis of Ellichpur also <sup>65</sup> held the mansab of 250/70 only.

✓ A complete net of dak chaukies which relayed news, was spread throughout the suba, and in the adjoining kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur.

Several documents of the Deccan mention the existence of a system variously known as Nalwa Dak Nalwa or Nalu.<sup>66</sup> In a

- 
61. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.
  62. Lahori, II, p.417.
  63. Ibid., p. 290.
  64. Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign, p.26.
  65. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.
  66. Mirat-i-Ahmadi (Persian Text) mentions Nalwa. It was something like a joint of bamboo to convey letters in it. See supplement of Mirat-i-Ahmadi by Ali Muhammad Khan, p.175. But Dr.Yusuf Husain Khan has translated it as 'package'. See Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.120.

Siyaha Wagi dated 23 June 1644, it is mentioned that a "Nalwa" was received from Qizilbash Khan to be delivered at the imperial court.<sup>67</sup> A Roznamcha (daily report) of Udgir fort dated 29 September 1662, mentions a letter which was despatched by the Nalwa Dak Chauki for Shahjahanabad (Delhi).<sup>68</sup>

The study of various news letters and documents reveals that Mughal intelligence service operated not only in the Mughal territory but also in the adjoining kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur. It appears that Shahjahan had appointed his news-reporters and secret agents at various places in Golconda and Bijapur kingdoms. A complete net<sup>work</sup> of dak chaukies seems to have existed in those kingdoms which functioned simultaneously with the system established by the rulers of those kingdoms. The collections of records contain numerous Mughal news letters<sup>69</sup> which were received from places within the Golconda kingdom and were written by the Mughal news-writers and agents posted there. A Siyaha-Huzur dated 10 November 1644 reads "Sundar Das who was posted at Hyderabad wrote a letter to Diyanat Khan, the Diwan and to Udaji Ram."<sup>70</sup>

---

67. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.120.

68. Daftar-i-Diwani Mal-o-Mulki, p.229.

69. Preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

70. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 129.

Another news letter dated 30 August 1661, had come from Hyderabad. It read "From Masulipatam a letter was received from Mir Qasim, which reported the arrival of the vessel Cholia from the port of Rakhang (Arakan). The vessel remained so far under the command of Khan-i-Khanan." It means the agent at Masulipatam (port of Golconda kingdom) sent the news to the Waqia navis at Hyderabad, who, after examining, reported it to the Waqia-navis at Burhanpur.

Several documents of Aurangzeb's reign also make it abundantly clear that the Mughals had established system in the neighbouring kingdoms long before they conquered them.

A Dastak (permit) dated 25 July 1665 was issued to Sital Singh, the Treasurer of the Imperial army for the payment of the monthly salary to Nagoji and others, for maintaining the mail service between Bijapur and Poona. A Qabzul-Wasil (pay bill) dated 26 October 1666, tells that four months' salary was to be paid to Nagoji and others stationed at 'Dak chaukies' on the highway between Bijapur and Aurangabad, in the service of Khassah-i-Sharifa. Another Qabzul Wasil (pay bill) dated 19 April 1671 conveys the orders regarding payment of monthly salary to "Sarotar and others, posted at

---

71. Selected Waqai of the Deccan, p.10.

72. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p.51.

73. Ibid., p. 55.

the mail stations between the city of Aurangabad and Bijapur,"  
to be made from the provincial treasury in charge of Girdhan  
74  
Das.

A Siyaha Huzur dated 21 November 1637 i.e. belonging  
to Shahjahan's reign states that postal service was given to  
a person on contract basis. According to it "Kamal Khidmatiyva 75  
obtained" ijara "(monopoly, or contract) of da-chaukies (from  
Prince Aurangzeb) for the sum of Rs. 10,000." 76 As it does  
not mention anything else in this regard, one can neither  
know the details of this contract nor anything else about  
such a "contract system."

A study of the Mughal documents reveals that various  
postal routes were marked out by the Mughals. Then officials  
were appointed to supervise each postal route and they were  
subordinated by the postal runners who would convey the post.  
Every pargana had (got) a darogha or nazir (Record Keeper) who  
had to supervise the postal system there. He had to maintain  
the daily attendance of the post runners. Their pay bill for  
salary was prepared on the basis of their monthly attendance  
duly certified by the darogha and sanctioned by the provincial

---

74. Ibid., p. 94.

75. Khidmatiyvas belonged to the infantry. They were usually  
posted to guard the palace and to see that the orders  
were carried out. (Ain-i-Akbari, I, p.133; Blochmann I,  
p.261).

76. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.48. Dr.Yusuf  
Husain Khan has translated ijara as monopoly.



diwan. Any well known person had to stand surety of the payment made to the post-runners. In a few cases a deduction of Zabita is also mentioned. The above conclusions can easily be derived from the extracts of the documents given below.

A Dastak (permit) dated 25 July 1665, states that Sital Singh, the treasurer of the Imperial army was instructed to pay Rs. 94/- towards part-payment of the salary of Nagoji and 19 other persons. They were appointed to convey post of the darogha and amin of Aurangabad from Bijapur to Poona. Their salary was sanctioned by the subedar of the Deccan. Gangaram, the mushrif had stood surety for <sup>payment of</sup> this amount being paid. The attendance of these 20 men was certified by Madhoram, darogha and Gangaram, mushrif. The document bears the endorsement and signature of the subedar to the effect that the above persons conveyed post of the Government and dak chaukies of Nagoji <sup>77</sup> were supervised by Musa Khan, Darogha.

It appears that Mewrahs were usually employed to convey post. <sup>78</sup>

---

77. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 51.

78. See for example, Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 24; Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 51. Mewrahs originally belonged to Mewat. They ran very fast and could cover long distances. They could serve as excellent spies also. Khafi Khan says that Akbar was the first to introduce a regular service of Dak Mewras. See Khafi Khan, I, p. 243.

It seems that these Mewrahs were very low paid people. According to the Dastak dated 25 July 1665 A.D. cited above, 20 Mewrah-i-Dak Chaukiyan were employed at a fixed salary of Rs. 78-8 p.m. It means that each one of them received a monthly salary of Rs. 3-14-0 only.<sup>79</sup> According to the Qabzul-Wasil (pay bill) cited above, 20 Mewrahs were to be paid Rs. 188-8 as their salary from 4 July 1666 A.D. to the end of October 1666 A.D. i.e. for four months. It means that each Mewrah was employed on a monthly salary of Rs. 2-5 only.<sup>80</sup>

Their amount of salary was duly sanctioned by Madarul Maham and the attendance was certified by the Darogha.

From the available material it cannot be ascertained whether the provincial government made any arrangements for the transmission of private letters of the public from one place to another.

#### Yasawal:

The messenger, who was appointed on special duty either to bring ~~xx~~ a royal firman to the subedar or for some other job concerning the members of the royal family was known as Yasawal or Sazawal. The official for whom he used to bring

---

79. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, pp. 51.

80. Ibid., pp. 55-56.

the firman had not only to ride out to receive him with royal honours, but it seems that he had to reward him in cash also.

Two such Yasawals, Mushtaq Beg and Muhammad Sharif are mentioned in a Siyaha dated 18 July 1644 A.D. Umdat-ul-Mulk Shaiṣṭa Khan not only rode out to receive Mushtaq Beg who had brought royal firman for him but also rewarded him Rs.300/- Muhammad Sharif was despatched to Sanganner to make arrangements<sup>81</sup> for sending pomegranates from there to the Emperor by carriers. It appears that they held very low ranks. Muhammad Sharif held<sup>82</sup> 60/15.

Diwan-i-Buyutat and Khan-i-Saman:

A chitthi (letter) of Jahan Ara Begum, bearing her seal also, dated 21 October 1650 A.D. indicates that there were two separate posts of Khan-i-Saman and Diwan-i-Buyutat ✓ in this suba. At that time Fazil Khan was the Khan-i-Saman<sup>83</sup> while Rai Mukandas was the Diwan-i-Buyutat.

There is an instance in which the karkhanas were kept under the supervision of the personal assistant to the Diwan (pesh dast) at Burhanpur. According to a Siyaha Hugur dated

---

81. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.138.

82. Ibid., p. 138.

83. Ibid., pp. 177-178.

2 July 1644 A.D. Sharif Khan the house-steward was ordered by the Emperor that karkhanahiat should be removed to Burhanpur<sup>84</sup> and <sup>(Man)</sup>given in the charge of Gopinath the pesh-dast-i-Diwan.

Tahwildar and Mushrif:

Although they used to be two different officials yet, it seems these two offices were sometimes, combined into one, and this combination used be conditional as well as unconditional. A Memorandum states that Govind Das, son of Bhavani Das was granted by the Emperor, the post of Tahwildari and Mushrifi of the treasury in connection with the expedition of Deogarh. The treasury officers were instructed to make payment to him till the end of operations at Daogarh from the treasury in<sup>85</sup> charge of Ram Rai, the treasurer of the Khandesh suba. A Dastak (permit) of 1656 A.D. is addressed to Mahanand conveying orders to the effect that he was appointed in place of Sripat<sup>86</sup> as the Mushrif and Tahwildar. Their monthly salaries were fixed at Rs.25/- and Rs.30/- p.m. respectively and they were<sup>87</sup> exempted from the usual deductions.

It appears that tahwildars used to be appointed exclusively for the mints also. One such tahwildar, Har<sup>88</sup> Parshad is mentioned as the tahwildar of the mint at Burhanpur.

---

84. Ibid., p. 130.  
85. Ibid., pp. 163-64.  
86. Ibid., p. 211. —  
87. Ibid., pp. 163-64, 211.  
88. Ibid., pp. 163-64.

The offices of tahwildar and mushrif were subordinated to the office of Darogha, because Mahanand, the Mushrif and Tahwildar is instructed to send his daily statements of accounts to the Imperial office under the seal of the Darogha.<sup>89</sup>

It seems that the treasuries at various administrative levels used to have various sections. One such section was Khazanah-i-Kharchi-i-kul (disbursement section). A Dastak (permit) dated 8 May 1658 A.D. indicates that one Khwaja Dilawar was the incharge of such a section of the Treasury at Aurangabad.<sup>90</sup>

Qazi:

He used to decide both the religious as well as non-religious<sup>91</sup> cases. Burhanpur was the seat of the provincial Qazi. Each sarkar and pargana headquarter used to have one qazi each. They were appointed in other towns also whenever it was found necessary to post one. Every village did not necessarily have a qazi. In such villages, the people could either taken their cases to the qazi of the neighbouring town in whose jurisdiction they lay, or to settle their differences locally by appeal to the caste courts and local juries called mahzars //

---

89. Ibid., p. 211.

90. Ibid., p. 216.

91. Ibid., pp. 118, 139-140.

in the Deccan. A Siyaha Waqi dated 23 June 1644 A.D. states<sup>92</sup> that Daulat Qadam, a slave had appealed to such a local jury.

The qazis could attest the descriptive rolls of the common people. In an endorsed security bond dated 16 July 1648 A.D., the qazi of Chandaur pargana<sup>93</sup> attested the descriptive roll of Wali Muhammad. Apart from qazis, Mir-i-Adl were also appointed. One such Mir-i-Adl Kamaluddin Husain is mentioned as Mir-i-Adl of Burhanpur in an endorsed Memorandum dated<sup>94</sup> 19 May 1654 A.D.

There is a reference of Darogha-i-Adalat also. One such Darogha-i-Adalat Quraish Beg is mentioned in an endorsed<sup>95</sup> Memorandum dated 20 November 1637.

Both the officials appear to be petty mansabdars. Kamaluddin Husain had got the rank of 150/30 while Quraish<sup>96</sup> Beg had got the rank of 300/150 only.

#### Faujdar:

They were appointed at suba and sarkar levels as well as in all the important cities and towns. Hadi Dad Khan was

---

92. Ibid., p. 118.

93. Ibid., p. 162.

94. Ibid., p. 191.

95. Ibid., p. 44.

96. Ibid., pp. 44, 191.

the faujdar of Telingana suba in 1656 A.D.<sup>97</sup> When he died that  
 year, <sup>u p r</sup>it was conferred upon Husamuddin Khan.<sup>98</sup> Syed Abdul  
 Wahab was the faujdar of Baglana sarkar in 1644 A.D.<sup>99</sup> Shyam  
 Singh was the faujdar of the same sarkar in 1648 A.D.<sup>100</sup> This  
 office was held previously by one Muhammad Husain.<sup>101</sup> The  
 same year, Umar Tarin is mentioned as holding this office in  
 the same sarkar.<sup>102</sup> Saeed Khan Sherani was the faujdar of Kallaur  
Sarkar in 1638 A.D.<sup>103</sup> Asadullah was the faujdar of Ellichpur  
 city in 1655 A.D.<sup>104</sup> At his death the same year, <sup>u p r</sup>it was conferred  
 upon Mirza Khan.<sup>105</sup> Mir Ahmad was appointed the faujdar of  
 Nasirabad town in Asir sarkar during 1654 A.D.<sup>106</sup> Saifullah was  
 the faujdar of Mustafabad town in Asir sarkar during 1654 A.D.<sup>107</sup>  
 Asadullah was the faujdar of Dandauri town in Sanganner sarkar  
 during 1654 A.D.<sup>108</sup> Fateh S/o Zakariya was appointed the faujdar

---

97. Waris, f. 119a.

98. Ibid., f. 119a.

99. Lahori, II, p.379.

100. Waris, f. 4a.

101. Ibid., f. 4a.

102. Ibid., f. 20b.

103. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 47.

104. Waris, f. 95a; Salih III, p. 197.

105. Ibid., f. 95; Salih III, p.197.

106. Ibid., f. 76a.

107. Ibid., f. 76a.

108. Ibid., f. 82a.

of Chopra town in Asir sarkar <sup>109</sup> during 1655 A.D. Muhammad Sharif  
Tulakchi was faujdar of Hoshangabad town during 1654 A.D. <sup>110</sup>

On the basis of the material available it seems difficult to form any idea regarding their term of office and their status. Hadi Dad Khan, the faujdar of Telingana suba had <sup>111</sup> got the mansab of 2500/2500. Syed Abdul Wahab, the faujdar of Baglana sarkar <sup>112</sup> had held the mansab of 1500/1500 out of which 700 were 2-3 aspah; while x Saeed Khan Sherani, the faujdar <sup>113</sup> of Kallam sarkar had <sup>114</sup> got the rank of merely 800/400. Similarly Hoshdar S/o Multafit Khan was recommended by Aurangzeb to get the rank of 900/400, when appointed faujdar of the same sarkar. Mir Ahmad, the faujdar of Nasirabad town held the rank of <sup>115</sup> 1000/600. Fateh S/o Zakariya, the faujdar of Chopra town held the mansab of 1000/800. <sup>116</sup> Muhammad Sharif Tulakchi, the faujdar <sup>117</sup> of Hoshangabad town was given the rank of 1000/1000. Mirza

---

109. Ibid., f. 98b.

110. Ibid., f. 76a.

111. Salih III, p.463.

112. Lahori, II, p.379.

113. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.47.

114. Ruqaat, p. 134.

115. Waris, f. 76a.

116. Ibid., f. 98b.

117. Ibid., f. 234.



*Don't know  
fellow civil  
in rank  
of faujdars  
as compared  
to civil in  
of rank in civil charge*  
Khan, the faujdar of Ellichpur city, enjoyed the high rank <sup>118</sup> of 3000/3000. It appears that he was given this high mansab because Ellichpur was a very important city.

It seems that the commandants of forts enjoyed greater ranks as compared to the Bakhshis. Husamuddin Khan the Bakhshi and Wagia Navis was appointed the commandant, (qiladar) of Udgir fort in 1648 A.D. On this appointment his rank was raised by 500/400, thus making it 2000/1000.<sup>119</sup> Likewise, the faujdars appear to be holding lower ranks as compared to the Bakhshis. Mir Jaafar, the Bakhshi in the Deccan, when deposed <sup>120</sup> was made the faujdar of Ajmer on 18 Jamadi II 3 April 1657 A.D.

#### Kotwal:

He can be termed as a police <sup>Cum</sup> ~~and~~ municipal officer. The secular kind of <sup>Ordinary</sup> criminal cases went to him. Management of jails was also considered as one of his functions. The court of the Kotwal was known as chabutra.<sup>121</sup> Tavernier tells <sup>yes</sup> that the office of the kotwal was "a sort of barrier where a provost administers <sup>122</sup> justice to those of the quarter. Thevenot <sup>does</sup> gives out the

---

118. Ibid., f. 95a; Salih III, p.197.

119. Waris, f. 10b.

120. Ibid., f. 132b.

121. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. Chabutra means a platform of earth or masonry, raised slightly above the surface of the ground.

122. Tavernier, p. 92.

duties of the kotwal in the following words, "The governor of the town judges in civil cases and commonly renders speedy justice.....He meddles not at all in criminal cases. The kotwal takes cognisance of criminal cases. His other main duty is to guard the town.... Nevertheless neither the civil  
123  
nor criminal judge can put any one to death.

A study of the Mughal documents show that the Amils also helped in maintaining law and order because sometimes we find them taking action against robbers, thieves and other elements who used to indulge in activities subversive of law and order. But it appears as if they did not undertake extensive police and municipal functions of the kotwal on a large  
124  
scale.

*Amils provide very much information*

---

123. Thevenot, III, pp. 19-20.

124. Documents preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

## CHAPTER IV

### MANSABDARS IN THE DECCAN

The study of mansabdars posted in the Deccan is based mainly on the documents pertaining to the reign of Shahjahan and preserved in the State Archives at Hyderabad. A mansabdar's name <sup>was</sup> mentioned on the top of the Arz-o-Chihra documents. All those names have been taken into account. Their mansabs <sup>have been ascertained for</sup> <sup>1</sup> were known through biographical dictionaries and chronicles. Apart from Arz-o-chihra documents, the revenue papers have also been studied and the mansabs mentioned in those documents <sup>2</sup> also have been considered. But this <sup>Deccan</sup> serial is by no means complete. Consequently this study may be considered as being based on random sampling.

While studying them, the <sup>Can</sup> account of only those mansabdars has been considered who played a role in the Deccan during our period of study; i.e. 1636-1656 A.D. Their group-wise break-up has been given in a tabular form at the end of this chapter.

Those mansabdars have been omitted who were not present in the Deccan during this period. Moreover, all the

- 
1. Maasir-ul-Umara, Vols. I-III; Zakhirat-ul-Khawarin; Tazkirat-ul-Umara; Lahori, Vols. I, II; Salih, I-III; and Waris.
  2. The documents contained in the "Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign", also form a part of this study.

mansabdars whether of high status or low, from the status of a subedar down to the holder of a du-bisti rank have found a place.

#### Mansab and Pay Schedules:

The annual salary (mudarrarah talab) of mansabdars<sup>3</sup> <sup>was</sup> described in terms of dams. An examination of the mansab and pay schedules in the suba shows that the rules given in Shahjahan's Dastur-ul-Amal of 12 March 1641, were actually followed in practice.<sup>4</sup> The salary for the zat rank <sup>was</sup> stated separately for each rank and the pay fixed for one number of zat rank usually did not have any arithmetical proportion with another zat rank.<sup>5</sup> The salary for the sawar ranks increased in exact arithmetical proportion.<sup>6</sup> The pay for 2-3 aspah of the sawar rank always came to be double of the ordinary rank.<sup>7</sup> The salary for the sawar rank was always substantially higher than the pay for the zat rank of the same number.<sup>8</sup>

- 
3. See for example, Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 2,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,22, etc.etc.
  4. The schedule is given in Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, on pp. 79-84.
  5. Selected Documents etc. pp. 111,148,152,159,166,167,169, etc.
  6. Ibid.
  7. Ibid., p.159; and documents preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.
  8. Ibid., pp. 111,148,152,159,166,167,169 etc.

As the actual hasil of Mughal Deccan had decreased considerably during the reign of Shahjahan, and according to one account it had amounted to about one-quarter of the jama (i.e. equal to three months only,<sup>9</sup> a transfer from northern India to the Deccan very often resulted in a jagir on lower month-scale.<sup>10</sup>

The documents suggest that the mansabdars were increasingly being sanctioned cash salaries instead of jagirs in the suba. A Siyaha Huzur dated 14 July 1644 mentions one Ahmad S/o Pira whose jagir was resumed and he was sanctioned allowance equivalent to the income of his jagir.<sup>11</sup> A Siyaha Huzur dated 15 December 1637, mentions Syed Qaisar as being sanctioned cash salary instead of jagir.<sup>12</sup> Another Siyaha Huzur dated 1st April 1655 refers to an imperial order that all the newly appointed mansabdars should hereafter receive half of the salary pending the arrival of final imperial sanction.<sup>13</sup> A Yaddasht dated 12 February 1638 states

---

9. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f. 25b; Ruqaat-i-Alamgir, pp.116-17; Elsewhere it is stated that the jagirs of most of the mansabdars in the Deccan were either 4-monthly or less. Adab, f.32a-b; Ruqaat, p.129.

10. Adab, ff. 35b, 40a-b, 43a; Ruqaat, 88, 136-137.

11. Selected Documents, etc. p. 133.

12. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

13. Selected Documents etc. p. 194.

that Gopinath was sanctioned cash salary because there was  
no Hashtmah (8-monthly) jagir at all in the suba. This  
cash salary was equivalent to the income of his 8-monthly  
<sup>14</sup>jagir. Another Yaddasht dated 11 May 1638 mentions that  
Tatar Qarawal was sanctioned cash salary in place of his  
<sup>15</sup>shash maha (6-monthly) jagir. A Yaddasht dated 3 July  
1638 mentions that as a no Hashtmah (8-monthly) jagir was  
available in the paibaqi mahals in the suba, so Gopinath  
should be paid cash salary in its place. This salary would  
<sup>17</sup>be equivalent to the income of his jagir.

It also appears that the holders of petty offices  
such as pesh-dast-i-diwan (personal assistant to the diwan)  
and amin were usually preferred to be paid in cash. We also  
find in cash salary, the month-proportion was exactly  
<sup>19</sup>followed.

Shahjahan, in his 27 R.Y. issued an order according  
to which in the case of naqdi mansabdars, for a few months  
only, the branding was to be done according to the Rule of

---

14. Ibid., p. 64.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

18. See for example, Selected Documents etc.pp. 64,179 etc. .

19. Ibid.

one-fifth (whereby cavalry to the fifth of the number of Sawar rank had to be maintained) and the mansabdars were paid per horse Rs.30/- for 8 months, Rs.27/8 for 7 months, Rs.25/- for 6 months, Rs.22/8 for 5 months and Rs.20/- for 4 months instead of Rs. 30/- for 8 months, 7 months and 6-months and Rs.26/- for five months and four months, as were being paid till that time.

Aurangzeb as subedar of the Deccan protested against this order and the Emperor made an exemption in the case of the Deccan for those placed in the 2-3 month scales.<sup>20</sup>

Aurangzeb had protested against this firman because, according to these scales the pay for the naddis was higher per horse<sup>21</sup> placed in higher month-scales than for those in the lower. The situation for the lower categories was better before that order as indicated by figures in column III of this table.

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
12 months	Rs. 21,120		Rs. 20,000 (=8,00,000 <u>dams</u> )
11	18,000		18,333
10	15,120		16,666
9	12,480		15,000

20. Adab, ff. 33a-b; Ruqaat, p. 129.

21. This point was put forward by M.Athar Ali in his book 'Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb', p.49.

Table Contd....

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
8	Rs. 10,440	Rs. 10,440	Rs. 13,333
7	8,250	9,000	11,666
6	6,600	7,920	10,000
5	5,400	6,240	8,333
4	3,840	4,992	6,666
3	2,520	2,880	5,000
2	1,440	1,920	3,333
1	600		1,666

---

In the table above, the second column shows the pay of nagdi holders of 100 sawars arrived at by the details of men and horses required of mansabdars under the Rule of One-fifth" as given by Lahori. The third column gives the pay calculated from rates established previous to Shahjahan's 27 R.Y. (7-4 months) and those continued in the Deccan subsequently (3-2 months). The fourth shows the pay calculated on the basis of the rate of 8,000 dams per unit of sawar rank, the figures for each month representing exact arithmetical proportions.

#### Military Obligations:

According to an undated Yaddasht for the mansabdars holding the same ranks but assigned jagirs of different



month-ratios and consequently having widely different incomes, the military obligations were also laid down, separately for each month-ratio so as to make an allowance  
22  
for these differences.

An endorsed Yaddasht (Memorandum) dated 19 January 1638 points to another imperial firman issued earlier that all the troops stationed at various outposts were required to have their horses branded at Daulatabad and that their original descriptive rolls and branding certificates under the seal of the subedar would be forwarded to the imperial court and their ~~own~~ duplicates would be preserved by the mansabdars concerned in accordance with the regulations of  
23  
the Imperial army.

Loans:

Dastgardan was a loan without voucher which was paid  
24  
in full to the borrower without any deduction.

Musaadat was another loan given to mansabdars who may occasionally come into difficulties particularly during the time of expeditions, one-fourth of the pay of the  
25  
mansabdar to whom Musaadat was advanced was deducted.

- 
22. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 249.  
23. Ibid., p. 63.  
24. Ibid., pp. 61, 78.  
25. Ibid., pp. 66, 78.

Deductions:

A deduction known as chauthai-i-kul was made specially from the pay of the mansabdars who held jagirs in the Deccan.

26  
It amounted to 1/4th of the total estimated income of the mansabdar.

27  
The mansabdars had also to pay Irmas and Rasad-i-Khurak. The first was a deduction made from a mansabdar's pay in connection with the military supplies, while the second was made for the maintenance of royal elephants and horses.

The tabinann-i-khassa had to pay a penalty known as chauthai-i-khassa which was 1/4th of their stipulated pay. This chauthai-i-khassa was taken if they failed in military duties, mustering and verification. The tabinan-i-khassa were the special retainers, apart from ordinary retainers (tabinan) who were allotted to princes of royal blood and to those mansabdars who proved themselves worthy of imperial favours. These special retainers performed household duties for their masters, but were not exempted from military duties.

---

26. Ibid., p. 2.

27. Ibid., p. 1.

28. Ibid., p. 7.

Chauthai was a deduction made out of those mansabdar's salary who failed to get their horses branded within the stipulated period.<sup>29</sup>

Zabithah-i-khazanah or Regulations of the Treasury meant imposition of deductions and charges under several heads from those to whom cash payments were made. These Regulations were also applied in connection with allowing discounts for issuing current coins or for exchange of uncurrent or short weight and deficient coins. It included Qasur-i-du dami and Qusur-i-Shahjahani.<sup>30</sup>

Qusur-i-du dami, an average deduction of two dams in every forty i.e. 5 per cent, was effected at the time of cash payment to mansabdars whose salary was fixed at five and six month's scale (qarar-i-panjmaha wa shash maha). A deduction of four dams in every forty (chahar dam) i.e. 10 per cent was made from the cash payment of those mansabdars whose salary was fixed at seven or eight months scale (qarar-haft maha wa hasht maha).<sup>31</sup>

Qusur-i-Shahjahani was a deduction on current coinage amounting to 5 per cent according to the Regulations of the Treasury.<sup>32</sup>

---

29. Ibid., pp. 19, 22, 28, 68.

30. Ibid., p. 61.

31. Ibid., p. 27.

32. Ibid., p. 27.

Ayyam-i-Hilali was a deduction effected in the pay of mansabdars and other government servants and amounted to one day's pay in every month except Ramzan.<sup>33</sup>

Hissa-i-Ainas was a deduction to meet the cost of the rations supplied by the Government for two months in the year. It amounted to 1/24th of the pay or Rs. 4-4-0 per cent from the cavalry and 1/12th of the pay or Rs. 8-8-0<sup>34</sup> from the footmen, matchlockmen, artillerymen and artificers.

Composition:

In the 17th c. the Mughal nobility of the Deccan was heterogeneous in character. Chandrabhan Brahman has given a very interesting description of the composite nature of the Mughal nobility.<sup>35</sup> Bernier has described the nobility during the early years of Aurangzeb's reign as "a medley of Uzbeks, Persians, Arabs and Turks, or descendants from these people", and that the "Omaras mostly consist of adventurers from different nations who entice one another to the court."<sup>36</sup> As regards the composition of Mughal nobility in the suba during this period, the statements of the two authorities cited

---

33. Ibid., p. 180.

34. Ibid., p. 180.

35. Guldasta, Aligarh, Sir Sulaiman Collection 666/44 ff.4b-5a.

36. Bernier, pp. 209, 212.

above seem to be correct. As the Mughals advanced into the Deccan during the 17th c. there was an increasing influx of the people belonging to the Deccan itself. They comprised the Nizam Shahis, Adil Shahis, Qutub Shahis and the Marathas.

The exigencies of time were mainly responsible for bringing about this composition. There existed a certain amount of jealousy among various sections of the nobility. The Emperor had to follow a <sup>dehli branch</sup> consciously planned policy towards the various sections of the nobility and the changes in the strength of each of them reacted upon the solidarity and cohesion of the nobility as a whole.

#### The Deccanis:

For the sake of analysis, a difference has been made between the term Deccani and Dakhni. Deccani is more general term and comprises Marathas also. The Dakhnis and Habashis were mostly Muslims, while the Marathas were mostly Hindus.

Military necessity required that the Deccani nobles, belonging to the local independent kingdoms should be won over to the imperial side by the offer of <sup>higher</sup> great mansabs. During our period of study the numerical strength of these Deccanis stood as follows:

DECCANIS

<u>Mansabdars</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dakhnis &amp; Habashis</u>	<u>Marathas</u>
5,000 Zat & above	12	3	1
3,000 Zat to 4,500	41	8	11
1,000 Zat to 2,700	144	15	23
Below 1,000	479	10	55
<hr/>			
Total	676	36	90
<hr/>			

The table <sup>given</sup> above points to the following significant features.

Out of 197 mansabdars enjoying the rank of 1,000 and above, 62 i.e. 29.52% were Deccanis while the remaining groups of the Mughal nobility during this period constituted 70.48 per cent. One plausible reason for this <sup>large percentage</sup> greater number might be that the Nizamshahi kingdom had suffered great setbacks till 1636, and then had to make the peace-settlement. All these desertions might have occurred either before the peace settlement of 1636 or after that. Although the Maratha desertions were comparatively more than the <sup>Deccanis</sup> Dakhnis and Habashis, but the latter received higher ranks in the Mughal service. Out of 676 mansabdars, 90 Marathas i.e. 13.06% had joined the Mughal service while the Dakhnis and Habashis

totalled 36 i.e. 5.37 per cent. Out of 90 Maratha mansabdars, 55 i.e. 61.11% had got the ranks of below 1,000 Zat, while 45 i.e. 38.89% had got the ranks of 1,000 Zat and above. On the other hand, out of 36 Dakhni and Habashi mansabdars, 10 i.e. only 27.02% had got the ranks below 1,000 Zat while the number of mansabdars enjoying the rank of 1,000 Zat and above was 26 i.e. 72.98 per cent. A probable reason might be that those deserters whether Marathas, Dakhnis or Habashis might have been enjoying almost equivalent mansabs among their brothers.

One more interesting feature during our period of study is that the Marathas are very frequently found coming to Prince Aurangzeb and offering nazar.

#### Iranis and Turanis:

It seems difficult to make a distinction between Iranis and Turanis. However, for the sake of convenience all those persons who came from Central Asia where Turkish <sup>dialect</sup> languages were spoken are listed as Turanis. The Khurasanis and Iraqis, who generally spoke Persian and inhabited the region comprising the whole of the present day Iran, and

---

37. For example see Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 34,35,36,45,46,47,54 etc.etc.

Persian speaking parts of Afghanistan and Iraq, have been termed as Iranis.

The strength of this group comprising Iranis and Turanis was as follows:

<u>Manṣabdars</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Iranis</u>	<u>Turanis</u>
5,000 <u>Zat</u> & above	12	4	-
3,000 to 4,500	41	4	7
1,000 to 2,700	144	25	21
Below 1,000	479	74	114
Total	676	107	142

#### Afghans:

Under Shahjahan, after Khan-i-Jāhan Lodi's rebellion the Afghans apparently suffered a set-back and, we are told<sup>38</sup> that Shahjahan placed no trust in the Afghans.

Aurangzeb as a prince seems to have made an attempt to win over the Afghans. In a letter he expresses shock that his proposal for promoting an Afghan officer was refused

---

38. Dilkusha, ff. 84b, 173b; Durr-ul-Ulum, f. 15a. The jagir of an Afghan officer Bahadur Khan, who had rendered distinguished service in Balkh and Badakhshan, was resumed by Shahjahan on the charge of negligence of duty. Amal-i Salih, III, p.23 vide The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, M. Athar Ali, p.20.



39

by the Emperor simply because of his race.

"Contemporary observers write of the Afghan nobility with an obvious feeling of aversion. The Afghans came from a tribal society and when they were appointed Mughal officers, they still remained tribal leaders and employed men from their own tribes and clans."<sup>40</sup> Manucci points out that they wore aristocratic dress only for the Court. When they returned, they put away the dress for the simple costumes of their race.<sup>41</sup> Bhimsen has even graver objections to the Afghans: The Afghans were spread all over India and were everywhere a cause of turbulence and disorder.<sup>42</sup>

Their position stood as follows:

<u>Mansabdars</u>	Total	Afghans
5,000 <u>Zat</u> and above	12	2
3,000 to 4,500	41	7
1,000 to 2,700	144	15
Below 1,000	479	64
Total	676	88

- 
39. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f.143; Vide Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, M.Athar Ali.  
40. Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, M.Athar Ali, p.21.  
41. Manucci, II, p.453, Vide Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb, p.21.  
42. Dilkusha, ff.173b-174a vide Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb.

### North-Indian Muslims:

The Indian Muslims, generally known as Shaikhzadas, belonged largely to certain important clans, like the Syeds of Barha and the Kambus.

Their position during our period of study stood as follows:

Mansabdars	Total	North-Indian Muslims
5,000 <u>Zat</u> and above	12	1
3,000 to 4,500	41	1
1,000 to 2,700	144	16
Below 1,000	479	79
Total	676	97

### Rajputs:

The lists of nobles provided by Lahori and Waris show that there was a great increase in the number of Rajput <sup>43</sup> mansabdars during the reign of Shahjahan. Although Aurangzeb was a devout Muslim, yet in the years immediately preceding

---

43. This point was first made out by S.R. Sharma, Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors, pp. 98-101, where the actual numbers are given.

the War of Succession, Aurangzeb seems to have made an earnest <sup>effort</sup> attempt to win over the leading Rajput chiefs to his side.

His nishans issued to Rana Raj Singh of Mewar have survived. <sup>44</sup>

In these he promised the Rana to restore all the territories annexed from Mewar in 1654 as a punishment for the refortification of Chittor by the Rana.

In one nishan he makes a promise in clear tones that he would follow the religious policy of his ancestors declaring that "a King who practices intolerance towards the religion of another, is a rebel <sup>45</sup> against God."

Their numerical strength, as it stood during our period of study is given below in the tabular form:

<u>Mansabdars</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rajputs</u>
5,000 <u>Zat</u> and above	12	1
3,000 to 4,500	41	5
1,000 to 2,700	144	17
Below 1,000	479	39
TOTAL		62

---

44. Vir Vinod, II, pp. 423-24, 426-27; Adab-i Alamgir ff. 325a, 326a. This point has been made clear by M. Athar Ali, The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb.

The contention that Aurangzeb had tried to win over the Rajputs to his side might be correct on the basis of those nishans, but the ~~xxx~~ above table shows that they were only 8.85% of the <sup>entire strength</sup> whole lot of the mansabdars stationed in the Deccan during the period preceding the War of Succession. Even out of 62 Rajput mansabdars, only 23 i.e. 36.06% enjoyed the rank of 1,000 and above and 63.94% constituted the Rajput nobility having the mansabs of below 1,000 Zat.

*This is a very interesting chapter*

- 
45. Ibid., pp. 419-20. Note: This nishan has been translated by M. Athar Ali in his paper, "The Religious Issue in the War of Succession, 1658-59", read before the Aligarh Session of the Indian History Congress, 1960. Reprinted in Medieval India Quarterly, Vol.V, pp. 80-87.

Group-wise break-up of the mansabdars posted in the Deccan during 1636-56

<u>Mansabdars</u>	Marathas	Dakhnis and Habashis	Iranis	Turanis	Afghans	<sup>North</sup> Indian Muslims	Raj- puts	Misce- llaneous	<u>TOTAL</u>	
									No.	Per cent
5,000 <u>Zat</u> & above	1	3	4		2	1	1		12	1.74
3,000 <u>Zat</u> to 4,500	11	8	4	7	7	1	5	1	41	6.84
1,000 <u>Zat</u> to 2,700	23	15	25	21	15	16	17	22	144	22.35
Below 1,000 <u>Zat</u>	55	10	74	114	64	79	39	44	479	69.52
Total	90	36	106	142	89	97	62	67	676	
Per cent	13.06	5.37	15.38	20.60	12.91	14.07	8.85	9.86		

## CHAPTER V

### ARMY ORGANISATION

The Mughal army consisted of various <sup>branches</sup> departments but as Cavalry, <sup>being the most important of them</sup> among them was the most significant one, that is why <sup>it</sup> ~~a~~ it <sup>deserving</sup> needed an elaborate study. In the infantry, the artillery and related to it, the muskets and musketeers attracted attention because of their enhanced importance. Fortunately, the Andhra Pradesh Archives at Hyderabad contained ~~d~~ nearly 2500 Arz-o-Chehra documents belonging to the reign of Shahjahan. Apart from them, there are hundreds of documents dealing with military affairs. They all have helped <sup>in a great way</sup> ~~in a great way~~ in understanding the working of the army administration in the Deccan during our period of study.

The serials of these documents <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ by no means complete and the documents pertain to the contingents of the nobles of different categories. Consequently, this study may be considered as being based upon random sampling.

An Arz-o-Chehra document contained the descriptive features of a trooper and those of his horse. When a trooper was recruited <sup>as</sup> a chihra (of himself) <sup>and</sup> of his horse was first drawn up by the Chihra-Nawis who handed it over to Mutasaddi of the court and the latter forwarded it to the Imperial Court for sanction. It was prepared in connection with the muster of troopers and branding of horses. In the descriptive roll of a soldier, the following details were entered: name, father's name, tribe or caste, place of origin, his complexion,

his features, any <sup>marks</sup> identification (mark), stature and age. In the descriptive roll of horses the following particulars were noted: breed, colour, marks on its body etc. They did not contain the place of verification. Had it been there, the value of these documents might have been enhanced.

#### CAVALRY:

The contents of these documents throw light on many new aspects of Mughal cavalry. Certain instances have been found where a number of members of the family of a trooper served under a single noble or officer at the same time. Some of these nobles have been cited in the Tables "A", "B" and "C".

All these cases point to the fact that the army organisation rested on something like Khana-zad system at that time. <sup>is a technical term</sup> Family as a unit of the contingent of any noble emerges out as a significant factor. The family affiliations had got their place in the army organisation. All the members of any family tried to serve under the same noble. Taking the family as a unit one can say that the army organisation was based mainly on (such) a <sup>family</sup> system of units. The contingent of a noble comprised of many such units with family affiliations inherent in them.

A study of the dates on which the troopers were verified and their horses branded leads us to conclude that the regulations in this regard were not <sup>observed</sup> practised. According to the Dustur-ul-Amal in this regard, "The interval after which verification was imperative varied according to the nature of the man's pay." If he were paid in jagir, he had to muster his men for verification once a year, and, in addition a period of

six months' grace was allowed. If the officer was paid in naqd (cash) the time allowed depended upon whether he was (1) present at court (hazir-i-rakab) or (2) on duty elsewhere (t'anat).

In the first <sup>Cm</sup> he had to procure his certificate at six months' intervals or at the most within eight months. In the second case he was allowed fifteen days after he had reported himself at court. An Ahadi seems to have been allowed, in a similar case no more than seven days. Where an officer drew his pay partly in jagir and partly in naqd, if the former made <sup>more</sup> more than half the total pay, the rule for jagirdars was followed; if the jagir was less than half, the naqdi rule was followed.<sup>1</sup>

The data given in Table "D" shows that the troopers could get verified after any period of time. We find that most of the trooper came only after the expiry of the stipulated period for verification or after very long intervals, say, of an interval of 3 to 5 years. In one case it lengthened even 10 years and 8 months. It shows the slackness in army administration at that time. Even in the case of Mansabdar-i-Khassa, the same slackness is visible. The Table "E" bears it out.

The regulations for the maintenance of different racial proportions among the troopers serving under any noble were also not being adhered to. The rules as mentioned by Khushal Chand read as follows:

---

1. The Army of the Indian Moghuls, Irvine p.54;  
Dustur-ul-Amal, Br. M.No.1641 (C 1118 H.)



"A noble from Mawara-un-Nehr recruited none but Mughals; if from Iran, he might have one third Mughals and the remainder Syeds and Sheikhs or if he took Afghans and Rajputs, of the former he might entertain one sixth and of the latter one seventh of his total number. Nobles who were Syeds or Sheikhs might enlist their own tribe, or up to one-sixth they might take Afghans. Afghans themselves might have one half Afghans and the other half Mughals and Sheikhzadas. Rajputs made up their whole force of Rajputs.<sup>2</sup>"

The sample study shows that all the troopers did not belong <sup>all</sup> to the race <sup>or caste</sup> of the nobles (himself). The troopers serving under a noble did not belong only to one race either but to various races. There appears to be no specific proportion existing between the noble and his troopers on racial basis. In fact, this defiance of rules and regulations continued in the time of Aurangzeb also. We find Tahauwzur Khan, governor of Ajmer in 1680-81, taking special pride in the fact that he only employed Turanis.<sup>3</sup> Aghar Khan's contingent <sup>also</sup> consisted of only Afghans and Rajputs.<sup>4</sup>

The attitude to recruit the troopers belonging to one's race <sup>caste</sup> also does not appear to have existed. In that case,

2. The Army of the Indian Moghulas - Irvine p. 36; Nadir-uz-Zamani by Khushhal Chand, Berlin MS 495 fol. 1072b.
3. Waqe-i-Sarkar-Ranthambhor-wa-Ajmer, pp. 355-56. Transcript in the Department of History, Aligarh, Nos. 25 and 26.
4. Mamuri, f. 145b; Cf. M. Athar Ali, the Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, p. 164.

the percentage of the troopers belonging to the racial group of their masters should always have been higher than the percentage of the troopers belonging to other races. But the study does not point towards <sup>call a conclusion</sup> anything like that. Only in the case of south Indian troopers, whether they are Maratha, Habashi or Dakhni, we find a tendency to recruit themselves only under the nobles of the south Indian domicile. The Table "F" shows that they did not enroll themselves under the noble of any other race.

Although it is a sample study, yet the ratio of the troopers on racial basis shows that the troopers from other lands were much less in number as compared to the indigeneous troopers. If we get the ratio of the troopers on racial basis belonging to the reigns of other Mughal Emperors, it will help us in studying the influx of the troopers of Irani and Turani origin in the Indian army at different periods of our history. Its variations will form an extremely interesting study.

✓ The ratio of the troopers on racial basis given in Table "F" shows us that the Iranis and Turanis were only 14.46% as compared to 47.20% indigeneous troopers. One reason of this great difference between their numerical strenght is quite natural i.e. they came from foreign lands. The other plausible reason which <sup>emerges</sup> cropes out as its corollary is that they seem to be paid more than the indigeneous troopers. During the reign of Akbar, the commanders were paid more for their Turani and Irani troopers as compared to their Hindustani counterparts.<sup>5</sup>

---

5. "Turanis and Iranis are allowed Rupees 25( per month ); Indians Rs. 20; and revenue collectors of Khalisa, Rupees 15." Ain-i-Akbari, I, p. 175.

In the succeeding years the salary paid to the troopers by the nobles remained a matter of contract between them and together with it the practice started by Akbar seems to have persisted. Tahawwur Khan, the governor of Ajmer in 1680-81 claimed that he paid the Turani troopers more than what he paid to the Hindustanis.<sup>6</sup>

A significant point about the racial instincts of the Maratha troopers that emerges from this study is that, it was not only Sivaji who traced his descent from the Rajputs but <sup>some of</sup> the Maratha troopers <sup>also</sup> too and that also, even before the rise of Sivaji, ~~to~~ power and glory. The Maratha troopers during our time enrolled themselves always as Rajput Dakhnis. \*

As regards the horses<sup>7</sup>, we find that the troopers remained mostly yak-aspa but at times 2-3 aspa were also found. It was the Turki horse, that was mainly provided to the troopers.<sup>8</sup> After Turki<sup>9</sup> horses, Yabu, Tazi and

---

6. Waqa-i-Sarkar-i-Renthambhor-wa-Ajmer, p. 355.

7. The Ain mentions seven classes of horses in their qualitative order, namely Arabs, Persian horses, Mujannas, Turki horses, Yabus, Tazis and Jangalah horses. Apart from them one more class of Tattus is also mentioned but seems to be insignificant. Ain-i-Akbari II Blochman, Bib. Ind. p. 243.

8. Racial classification of the troopers has been made on the following lines:

(a). Iranis & Turanis: Seistani, Sabzwari, Mughul, Isfahani, Hirati, Khwajazada, Hafi, Qamlaq, Haravi, Khurbani, Tabrezi, Hasani of Yarboh, Shirazi, Mazandarani, Khwaja serai, Khurasani, Kurd, Ghor, Hazara, Qandhari, Turkman, Chaghta, Mughul Barlas, Qipchaq, Mawara-un-Nehri, Badakhshi, Samarqandi, Mughul Badakhshi, Uzbek, Mughul Nishapuri, Kashghari, Wahli, Quluji, Rumi, Bukhari, Balkhi, Tashkendi, Arghun, Mughul Tuni, Turkman Zulqadr, Khalifa Turkman, Chaghta Jalair, Mughal Musavi, Kaimudi, Hisari, Zulqadr.

(b). Afghans: Lodi, Lohani, Karrani, Afghan Mewati Serwani

Jangalah breeds were provided respectively.

---

(Continued from the previous page)

Niazi, Kakar, Nuhani, Miana, Yusuf Zai, Farmuli, Afghan Khalil, Sur, Bangashi, Afghan Chokni, Aurkari, Akhurbegi, Afridi, Afghan Tabrez Khalili, Afghan Otman, Tatar Afghan, Mohamund, Afghan Qandhari, Lolekhed, Khail, Otman Khail, Auramzai, Afghan Burki, Sarkhail, Chap Zai, Afghan Nabni, Afghan Amrazi, Afghan Turki, Afghan Davi, Afghan Turbati, Rohilla, Ghaizai, Andijani, Afghan Kashi.

- (c). Indian Muslims: Sheikhzadas, Jalair, Baluch, Qureishis, Siddiquis, Farooquis, Ansaris, Sheikhzada Husaini, Sheikhzada Bhelum, Saadat of Barah, Saadaat Rasuldar, Saadaat Husaini, Saadaat Rizvi, Sheikhzada Somri, Khalji, Sheikhzada Chandi, Sheikhzada Chisti, Kambo, Saadaat Bhakri, Khidmatya, Sakrket Husaini, Saadaat Bukhari, Sheikhzada Dakhni.
- (d). Rajputs: Ahankar<sup>9</sup>, Chauhan, Bais, Khokhar, Rajput Khalonah, Rajput Banwar, Parwar, Rathor, Rajput Tur, Bhaderiah, Bhatti, Kashhwaha, Behtar Rajput Somrah, Rajput Awah, Rajput Badhar, Sisodia, Rajput Bhelki, Solanki, Rajput Sur, Pawar, Banwar, Rajput Sawand, Rajput Yarwal, Surajvanshi, Rajput Jagan Nath, Badgujar, Rajput Lang, Rajput Lankah, Rajput Dehkar, Rajput Sakhawat, Rajput Bansal, Rajput Bakal.
- (e). Dakhnis: Habashi, Zunnardar, Pandit, Rajput Jadaun, Pandit Zunnardar Dakhni, Rajput Chauhan Dakhni, Rajput Banwar Dakhni, Rajput Bhonsele, Rajput Tikambar, Rajput Bhonsle Dakhni, Rajput Ahir Rao Dakhni, Rajput Istri Dakhni, Pandit Dakhni, Lingayat.
- (f). Miscellaneous: (Indistinct Racial Affiliations) Qaranzi, Kolani, Qurus, Baharlu, Kanjar Sud, Qarnali, Khatri, Hyderkhani, Hakamni, Rakhori, Tashmehdi, Sarsat, Amaq, Balas Hisari, Kahal, Machhori, Warfa, Kheri, Nagar, Agarwal, Lodari, Autani, Muhadri, Ri, Aurjaman, Balin, Balras, Khali, Maula, Kalri, Khusri, Tulakchi, Amiri, Aqa Kurd, Kahi, Marghazi, Kolaki, Fokhani.

Apart from these, all those troopers whose racial group or place of domicile was not mentioned in the documents, have also found place among Miscellaneous.

9. Turki horses were imported from Turan, though strong and well formed they did not come up to the preceding. The Yabu horses were bred in this country but fell short in strenght and size. Their performances were also mostly bad. They were the offspring of Turki horses with an inferior breed. Tazi and Jangalah horses were Indian breeds. The better of them was Tazi.

For a description of the horses are Ain-i-Akbari, II Blochmann, pp. 243-244.

The Table "G" shows the strength as follows:

Turki	:	54.33%
Yabu	:	26.17%
Tazi	:	17.65%
Jangalah	:	17.79%

The Iranis, Turanis and Afghans possessed the horses of higher breed more than their Hindustani counterparts. The following table prepared with the help of Table "G" brings out this point clearly. In this table, the troopers of indistinct racial group have been excluded.

S.No.		% of total troopers	% of total Turki horses	% of total Yabu horses	% of total Tazi horses	% of total Jangalah Horses
1.	Iranis, Turanis Afghans	39.07	45.06	35.77	29.54	nil
2.	Hindustanis	60.93	54.94	64.23	70.46	100

The Table "G" also shows that the quality of horses decreases as we look to the south Indian troopers. With them we get Yabu and Tazi horses in an increasing number and even the Jangalah horses are found only with them.

It is curious to note that not a single horse from amongst Arab, Persian and Mujannas horses finds mention in these documents. As the horses of those three breeds were the imported ones, we can assume that their import had almost ceased during the time of Shah Jehan.

The break-up of the horses according to the racial group of the nobles will be as follows!<sup>10</sup>

S. No.	Racial Group	No. of horses.	TURKI		YABU		TAZI		JANGALAH	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Irani and Turani	735	424	57.27	190	25.85	131	16.46	--	--
2.	Afghan	44	22	50.00	14	31.81	8	18.18	--	--
3.	Arab	113	77	68.2	18	15.9	18	15.9	--	--
4.	Indian Muslims	294	185	62.92	62	21.08	45	15.3	2	.68
5.	Maratha	439	193	43.76	118	26.75	103	23.35	25	5.66
6.	Rajput	12	7	58.3	4	33.4	1	8.3	--	--
7.	Dakhni	43	11	25.6	11	25.6	18	41.9	3	6.9
TOTAL		1680	916	54.52	417	24.82	314	18.68	30	1.78

A rough <sup>analysis</sup> calculation of the above Table shows that the nobles of Irani, Turani, Afghan and Arab descent possessed better horses in their contingents: The cumulative strength in respect of the nobles comes out as follows!<sup>11</sup>

10. In this Table I have excluded those nobles whose identity was unknown.

11. Till the end of Aurangzeb's reign, it was left to the choice of the nobles either to keep the horses in the imperial stables or under their own supervision. If they kept them in the Imperial stables, an amount for their maintenance known as Khurak-i-dawwab was deducted from their <sup>own</sup> supervision, the Khurak-i-dawwab was left with the nobles.

The Ain gives the monthly expenditure incurred on various breeds of horses in the following order:-

Turki : 480 dams.

1. Iranis, Turanis, Afghans & Arabs:

(a) Turki	:	58.67%
(b) Yabu	:	24.44%
(c) Tazi	:	16.66%

2. Indigeneous:

(a) Turki	:	47.64%
(b) Yabu	:	26.70%
(c) Tazi	:	22.11%
(d) Jangalah	:	3.31%

The quality of the horse did not depend on the rank of the noble. A noble of high rank might possess the horses of higher breeds in the same proportion as a noble of lower rank. The following table bearing a few examples will show this:

---

(Continued from the previous page)

Yabu	:	400 dams.
Tazi	:	320 dams.
Jangalah	:	240 dams.

These rates pertain to a period when the nobles received 9,600 dams per unit of sawar rank.

During the reign of Shah Jehan, a noble received 8,000 dams per unit of Sawar rank. In the absence of any positive evidence in this regard we can merely assume that the charges incurred against the expenditure on these horses also might have decreased in the same proportion. Some positive evidence will give us an idea of the amount of money which the nobles having their racial affiliations with other lands used to get more than the indigeneous nobles.

For the rates of expenditure on horses, please see Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann II, p. 245.

S.No.	Name of the Noble	Highest Rank	Rank during our period	No. of troopers found	No. of horses	TURKI No. %	YABU No. %	TAZI No. %	JANGALAH No. %
1.	Qizilbash Khan Afshar	3000/3000 (500-2-3h)	3000/3000	143	143	90 63	30 21	23 16	-- --
2.	Maleji Bhensle	5000/5000	5000/5000	154	156	64 41.2	48 30.2	33 20.8	14 8.8
3.	Abdul Rasul S/o Abdullah Khan	1500 /600	not known	47	47	33 70.3	13 27.6	1 2.1	-- --
4.	Mohd. Sharif Tulakchi	1000/1000	500/400	32	35	22 62.8	10 28.6	3 8.6	-- --



All the Mansabdar-i-Khassa had (got) Turki horses. Only one Dakhni possessed two Turki and one Tazi horse, while one Afghan possessed Yabu horse and another Afghan possessed three Turki and one Tazi horse.

The number of horses <sup>amir</sup> to each Mansabdar-i-Khassa differs. They range between four and one horse. Only one Irani possessed five horses. The lowest rank of a Mansabdar-i-Khassa comes to 60 zat and 15 Sawars, while the highest rank comes to 250 zat, 120 Sawars.

There seems to be no fixed retirement age for the ordinary troopers. Instances show that they served in the army even at the age of 65 years. Minimum age limit also does not appear to have existed. They could serve in the army even at the age of 16 years. The Rajputs from Buxer who served as match-lockmen in the army appear to be comparatively of a younger age than the others.

#### ARTILLERY:

The term Top Khana was applied to this branch of the army. It was of two kinds. (a) heavy (b) light. The Top Khana comprised (1) a manufacturing department (2) a magazine for ordnance department, (3) the field artillery in actual use and (4) the guns in use in the fortresses.<sup>12</sup>

The work Top was used for all classes of guns, but sometimes we find them being distinguished as Top-i-Kalan and Top-i-Khurd, the distinction being made because of their size

---

12. The Army of the Indian Moghuls, William Irvine, 1962, ed. p. 113.

Careri says that the heavy artillery, specially was in the hands of French or Christian gunners and that the Europeans entered through gunners and that the Europeans entered through Goa or absconded from warships.<sup>13</sup>

The documents at Hyderabad Archives show that almost all the matchlockmen were the Rajputs from Buxer.

About the salary of the European artillerymen, Bernier informs us that previously when the Mughals were little skilled in the management of artillery, the pay of the Europeans was more liberal and by 1658 A.D., those who remained in Government employment recieved Rs. 200/- a month.<sup>14</sup> About the Indian artillerymen, he informs us that the rate of their salaries varied from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- per month. The documents in Hyderabad Archives show that the salary of the matchlockmen ranged between Rs. 4/- p.m. to Rs. 6/- p.m.

There was no system of increment in the salary on the basis of seniority and experience, as their salary remained constant. If a matchlockman started his career with a monthly salary of Rs. 4/- p.m. he might retire with the same amount of salary.<sup>15</sup>

#### Forts:

The Mughal Deccan was abundant in hill-fortresses. All reserve artillery and stores were kept in certain great fortresses, in the charge of the special commandant (Qilahdar), who was an officer appointed direct from court and in no way

---

<sup>13</sup>. Careri, p. 244

<sup>14</sup>. Bernier, p. 217

<sup>15</sup>. Documents preserved in the Hyderabad Archives.

connected with or subordinate to the nazim.

Forts on the tops of hills were extremely numerous in our area of study. There was generally a walled town at the foot of the hill. Stone walls were common in the Deccan because stone was found in abundance in the Deccan.

Many of these hill forts, if properly defended were absolutely impregnable, unless by the tedious process of strict blockade.<sup>16</sup>

Blacker has given a good general description of the small forts in the Deccan: "Imagine a mound of earth of about one hundred and fifty yards. diameter and about sixty or seventy feet high. Then the sides of this are scarped off by labour, and the prominent parts shaped into flanking towers. Let the whole be reveted and surmounted by a parapet, and then only an entrance will be wanted. A gateway pierced in the revetement of a reentering angle, something lower than the interior of the fort, will form the inner communication, and on each side will be projected a tower to flank it and to plunge a fire into the next (gateway?) This will be found in a lower wall, the extremities of which will terminate in the revetement of the place, inclosing a small space; and it will be likewise flanked by projecting towers, independent of the defences being loop-holed. These works, it is evident, may be frequently repeated; and the form of the traverses as well as the relative position of the gates continually varied; but the

---

<sup>16</sup>. Lake, p. 205.

general practice avoids placing two successive gates exactly opposite, and the outer aperture is invariably on lower ground than that next within, to favour the ascent. On some occasions, so much earth may be scarped off as to form a high glacis, which makes the space left between it and the wall actually a ditch; but in very few cases is a ditch actually excavated round a garhi.<sup>17</sup>

As regards fortifications, many words occur in the chronicles and documents. For instance, hisar, hasin, qalah and garhi. A small fort was sometimes known as galachah also. Mahsur or mahsun shudan meant to be invested. Muhasarah Kardan meant "to invest." Burj-o-barah meant a bastion, a tower and a curtain, walls and fortifications. Fasil literally means breast-work inside a fortification, an entrenchment, wall and rampart.<sup>18</sup> But in the military terminology it meant the platform running round the inside of the wall on which the guns were mounted, or from which the defenders fired.<sup>19</sup> The commandants of the forts were officially known as Qilahders. They were appointed directly from the Central government and were quite independent of the nazim. This arrangement was considered necessary because of the importance of those forts, both as a means of retaining hold over the region and because of their employment as great store-houses and arsenals. Moreover, if left under the control of a governor, he might be tempted to make a try for independence, when the possession of one of these fortresses would contribute largely to his chances of success.<sup>20</sup>

---

17. Blacker, "War" p. 229.

18. Steingass, p. 931.

19. Irvine, p. 264.

20. Irvine, p. 269.

A Suba and Sarkar wise classification of some of the important forts is given below:-

	<u>Sarkar</u>	<u>Fort</u>
1. Khandesh.	Asir	Asirgarh
2. ,,	Baijagarh	Galna
3. ,,	Baglana	Mulher
4. ,,	,,	Salher
5. Berar	Alka Chanda	Ashti
6. Aurangabad	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar
7. ,,	Parenda	Parenda
8. ,,	Janner	Trimbarh
9. ,,	<del>Fatehabad</del> known as Dharur	Fatehabad known as Dharur
10. ,,	Daulatabad	Daulatabad
11. ,,	Sangamner	Sangamner
12. Telingana	Nander	Qandhar
13. ,,	,,	Ausah
14. ,,	,,	Nander

Here we must make a study of the Maratha horsemen also who challenged the Mughal arms in the Deccan for such a long period.

They were mainly of two kinds: Bargis and ~~Bargis~~

Bargis:

Silahdars. Bargir in Persian literally means a burden taken but in the Mughal as well as in the Maratha army, the term signified a soldier who rode a horse furnished by his employer. The Mughal <sup>historians</sup> accounts expressed a contempt for them. Jahangir and Lahori, have <sup>even</sup> signified them as Qazzag or robbers.

A body of them was known as pagah, or household troops and Sivaji always depended on them to a considerable extent.

The Bargis may be said to <sup>be</sup> form light Maratha cavalry harassing the enemy with their guerilla tactics. They cut off their means of communication and stopped their supply of provisions. They were famous for their surprise attacks on all sides.

The Bargis were paid two to five pagodas a month. <sup>21</sup>

Silehdars:

More properly, Silehdar, literally means equipment holder i.e. a soldier who finds his own horse and arms. A Maratha soldier could enlist as a Silehdar if he had means enough to buy a horse and the outfit needed by a soldier in those days. A Silehdar received from six to twelve pagodas monthly. <sup>22</sup>

About the arms and equipment of Maratha horsemen, Duff writes, "The Maratha horsemen are commonly dressed in a pair of light breeches covering the knee, a turban which many of them fasten by passing a fold of it under the chin, a frock of quilted cotton, and a chin round the waist, with which they generally gird on their swords in preference to securing them with their belts. The horseman is armed with a sword and shield, a proportion in each body carry matchlocks, but the great national weapon is the spear, in the use of which, and the management of their horses, they evince both grace and dexterity. The spearmen have generally a sword and sometimes a shield; but the latter is unwieldy ~~and only~~

---

21. Grant Duff. Vol. I p. 122

22. Ibid.

and only carried in case the spear should be broken."

About their military organisation, he writes, "Over every 25 horsemen Sivajee had a Havildar. To 125 there was a joomladar; and to every five joomlas, or 625, he had a Soobehdar. Every Soobeh had an accountant and auditor of accounts, appointed by Sivajee, who were liable to be changed, and were invariably Bramins or Purvoes. To the command of every ten Soobehs, or 6250 horse, which were only rated at 5,000, there was a commander styled punch-huzaree, with whom were also stationed a muzzimdar, or Bramin auditor of accounts, and a Purvoo register and accountant, who was called ameen. These were goverment agents; but, besides these, every officer, from the joomladar upwards, had one or more carcoons, paid by himself, as well as others in the pay of goverment."

"There was no officer superior to the commander of 5,000 except the Surnobat, or chief Commander."

Every joomla, soobeh and puch-huzar had an establishment of news-writers and avowed spies, besides the secret intelligence.<sup>23</sup>

*There is not much new  
information - see chapter*

## CHAPTER VI

### REVENUE SYSTEM

#### Land Revenue — Division:

Broadly speaking the entire land of the suba was divided into three different categories; the khalisa territory, the jagir mahals and the madad maash grants. The revenue of the khalisa territory was collected by the karoris and the Amins appointed by the Diwan-i-Ala and the collections were remitted to the Imperial treasury. Land, in <sup>the major portion of land</sup> the major portion was, (however assigned to the mansabdars in lieu of their salaries and they collected it through their own agents. Such lands fell under the broad head of jagirs. A small proportion of land revenue in the entire Mughal Deccan was granted to the needy, the pious and the learned etc. Such grants were known as madad-i-maash.

#### A. Khalisa Land:

The income from the khalisa lands was divided into two portions, one was earmarked for meeting the local expenditure and the other was remitted to the imperial treasury.

It seems that usually those lands were selected for khalisa which were extremely fertile and could not only be



cultivated well but could also be administered conveniently.<sup>1</sup>  
That is the reason why the territories <sup>letter</sup> from various chiefs  
were usually assigned to the <sup>2</sup> khalisa; and certain parganas  
<sup>alt</sup> were declared as belonging to the khalisa on a permanent  
<sup>3</sup> basis.

As the extent and area of the khalisa territory remained  
fluctuating, it <sup>is</sup> appears rather difficult to <sup>about</sup> know it at a par-  
ticular time, specially because references in contemporary  
<sup>in work</sup> accounts in this regard are not in a large number.

Although the subedars of the Deccan held their separate  
jagirs, we do not come across references in such a number  
that may enable us to form some idea about them. References  
about Aurangzeb's jagirs in the Deccan are comparatively  
<sup>large</sup> greater in number. A study of the letters in Adab-i-Alamgiri  
shows that he never remained happy with his jagirs in the  
Deccan. He is always found either requesting some changes  
in his jagirs or complaining and expressing his disgust against  
the changes made by the Emperor.<sup>4</sup> From one of his letters to

- 
1. Adab-i-Alamgiri, ff. 51a-52a; Ruqaat-i-Alamgir, pp. 121-22.
  2. Adab-i-Alamgiri, ff. 73b; Ruqaat-i-Alamgir, pp. 122-23.
  3. Bernier, p. 224.
  4. Adab, f. 23b; Ruqaat, p. 66. His Deccan jagirs yielded Rs. 17 lakhs less than the jagirs of Multan and Bhakkar held previously by him. He expresses his disgust over his Deccan jagirs which yielded comparatively less revenue.

Contd.....

Shahjahan, it appears that the Emperor did not always consider the hasil accounts received from the jagirs of Aurangzeb as reliable. When Aurangzeb thought that such a suspicion was entertained by his father he offered to place all his jagirs <sup>5</sup> under the khalisa and accept cash payment instead.

At the end of his second viceroyalty in the Deccan he expressed his suspicion that his enemies at the court had a hand in making his position so pitiable that "after paying off all the dues he did not have so much money left with him <sup>6</sup> as to last his men even for one month.

On the basis of the stray references it seems difficult to know about the extent and area of the jagirs held by <sup>as noted</sup> them at any particular time. A Siyah Sawanih dated 5 July 1644 A.D. lists the parganas in which jagirs were assigned to Aurangzeb, with their revenues and the names of the karoris <sup>7</sup> appointed there.

---

(Continued from the previous page)

When Ellichpur was taken from him he expresses his dissatisfaction. See Adab ff. 46a-b; Ruqaat, p.112.

When the parganas of Nadarbar and Sultanpur in Khandesh suba were given to him, he expressed his resentment because they yielded less hasil. See Adab, ff.63b-64a.

He wrote to Jahan Ara Begum against the changes effected by the Emperor in his jagirs of Baglana. See Ruqaat, pp. 231-32.

5. Adab, f.32b; Ruqaat, p.118.

6. Ruqaat, pp. 228-29.

7. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 123-24.

No.	Name of the Karori	Name of the Pargana	Revenue of the Jagirs in Dams	Total in Dams
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mohan Das /	Haveli Aurangabad	24,00,000	) 46,85,000
	" /	Partur & Chapwara	22,85,000	
2.	Bejnath /	Sangamner	2,14,04,623	2,14,04,623
3.	Madsodandas /	Phultana Qasba	12,48,000	) 65,95,377
	"	Wari Qasba	49,76,000	
	"	Rahanta Qasba	2,13,71,377	
4.	Siv Das /	Tankli	25,00,000	) 96,50,000
	"	Sultanpur	8,00,000	
	"	Khandala	26,00,000	
	"	Rajdhar	9,04,000	
	"	Manak Tolaj	7,00,000	
	"	Komala	8,00,000	
	"	Jiwanka	1,60,000	
	"	Kharari Qasba	3,00,000	
	"	Jalegaon Qasba	8,50,000	
5.	Kalyan Mal /	Gulshanabad	96,00,000	96,00,000
6.	Dhar Mukand /	Waloch including Nizampur.	80,00,000	) 1,21,15,000
	"	Satara	11,15,000	
	"	Khanapur	30,00,000	
7.	Uttamchand /	Daulatabad	85,00,000	) 1,17,00,000
	"	Ellora	32,00,000	

	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
8.	Dayaldas		Kanhar		1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000		
9.	Gokul Das		Parnir		50,00,000		50,00,000		
10.	Rup Narayan		Gandapur		1,00,00,000	}			
	"		Byzapur		96,00,000			1,96,00,000	

*all given in the index*

#### B. Jagir Lands:

A study of the documents shows that the mansabdars were assigned in each case an area that yielded in revenue an amount equivalent to the sanctioned pay.<sup>8</sup>

They also indicate that the mansabdars were being sanctioned cash salaries instead of jagirs in an increasing number. They also reveal scarcity of jagirs in the suba. A Siyaha Huzur dated 14 July 1644, mentions one Ahmad S/o Pira whose jagir was resumed and he was sanctioned daily allowance which amounted ultimately to the income of his jagir.<sup>9</sup> A Siyaha Huzur dated 1st April 1655, refers to an Imperial order that all the newly appointed mansabdars should

8. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 2, 6, 11, 64, 70, etc. The pay sanctioned for the mansabs in the assignment orders contained in this volume are in accord with the pay scales given on pp. 79-84. The jama of the jagirs sanctioned in lieu of the pay of those jagirdars is exactly equal to the sanctioned pay.

9. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 133.

<sup>10</sup>  
 hereafter receive half of the salary (tankhah jagir) pending  
 the arrival of the final Imperial sanction. A Siyaha Huzur  
 dated 15 December 1637, mentions Syed Qaisar as being sanc-  
 tioned cash salary instead of jagir.<sup>11</sup> A Yaddasht dated 22  
 February 1638, states that Gopinath was sanctioned cash  
 salary because there was no 8-monthly (Hashtamaha) jagir at  
 all in the suba. This cash salary was equivalent to the  
 income of his 8-monthly jagir.<sup>12</sup> Another Yaddasht dated 11  
 May 1638, mentions that Tatar Qarawal was sanctioned cash  
 salary in place of his 6-monthly (Shashamaha) jagir.<sup>13</sup> A  
Yaddasht dated 3 July 1638 mentions that as no Hashtamaha  
 (8-monthly) jagir was available in the paibaqi land of the  
suba, so Gopinath should be paid cash salary in its place.<sup>14</sup>  
 This salary would be equivalent to the income of his jagir.

The documents show that in certain cases either the  
jagirs did not yield the expected hasil or the jagirs and  
parganas were declared yielding less revenue (jagir-i-kam hasil)  
 An undated Yaddasht bearing the year only as 1050 A.H. (1640-  
 41 A.D.), indicates the jama of pargana Sataunda etc. as

---

10. Ibid., p. 194.

11. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

54,00,000 dams. Converted into rupee currency, it comes to Rs. 1,35,000. But hal-i-hasil of that year is given only Rs. 6757-3-5.<sup>15</sup> A Parwancha dated 6 February 1645 mentions pargana Jamra in Khandesh suba as a pargana yielding in fact less revenue (pargana-i-kam hasil).<sup>16</sup> A Fihrist dated 24 December 1638, states that Khan Ahmad Gilani was a mansabdar in the service of Prince Aurangzeb. He applied for an increment in his rank. But the Prince, declaring "as the jagirs of this suba are less yielding (jagirhai kam hasil),<sup>17</sup> refused an increment in the applicant's mansab. A dastak dated 30 September 1642, mentions the jama of pargana Ravir in Khandesh suba as 3,20,000 dams. At conversion into rupee currency, it comes to Rs. 8,000, but the hasil is shown simply as Rs. 1,386/-. Prince Aurangzeb had recommended a better jagir for Multafit Khan because the pargana of Phulmari, which was held by him so far, yielded less hasil.<sup>18</sup> He wrote to the Emperor that Multafit Khan's jagirs which were considered as hasht maha (8-monthly) did not come up to even Shash maha (6-monthly).<sup>19</sup> At a number of places he, in a disgusted manner says that the Deccan jagir's generally

---

15. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 88.

16. Ibid., p. 159.

17. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

18. Adab, f. 29b.

19. Adab, ff. 76b-77a; Ruqaat, p. 173.

yielded less <sup>20</sup>hasil. At another place he informs us that the collection of the Mughal Deccan in 1653-54 A.D. amounted <sup>21</sup>to no more than Rs. 1,00,00,000. Once he wrote about the provinces of the Mughal Deccan that their hasil of Rs.88 lakhs did not amount to "3-monthly" (Sih-maha) of their jama, which was 1,44,90,00,000 dams, and practically four <sup>22</sup>times the hasil figure.

It appears that the jagirdars were not given a free hand in their assignments, but were, to a great extent, under the imperial control. Although the actual assessment and collections were made by the jagirdars or their agents, yet calculations about the estimated income of that jagir were made by the imperial officials. The jagirdars were required to conform to the assessment rates of the revenue prepared by the imperial officials. The assignee was not completely free to appoint or remove his own officials. This freedom was scuttled when he was directed to change his men under <sup>23</sup>the threat of a resumption or transfer of his jagirs. The Diwan of the suba was authorised to appoint his agent if he received complaints about the oppression of the peasants by

---

20. Adab, f. 44a-45a; Ruqaat, pp. 103-104.

21. Adab, f. 40b; Ruqaat, pp. 121-22.

22. Adab, f. 40b; Ruqaat, pp. 121-22.

23. Ruqaat, pp. 40-41.

the jagirdars.<sup>24</sup> The primary duty of sawanih-nigar was to report the activities of the jagirdars and the conditions that prevailed in the jagirs.<sup>25</sup> The peasants and the zamindars could complain directly to the court or the subedar or Diwan against the oppressive actions and irregularities committed by the jagirdar.<sup>26</sup> Now if the government took a serious view of any irregularity committed by a jagirdar it would either impose a fine or transfer his jagir or resume it without any compensatory assignment.<sup>27</sup> The jagirs could temporarily be resumed if the mutalaba (the imperial governments' claim of amounts owed to it by the jagirdars) was not completely fulfilled.<sup>28</sup> If a jagirdar failed in meeting out various obligations imposed upon him as mansabdar (e.g. not bringing to the brand the required number of horses of standard breeds),<sup>29</sup> then such amounts could accumulate also. The temptation of getting promotion also made the jagirdar to remain

---

24. The diwan of Khandesh appointed his own agent in the sarkar of Baglana when he received complaints. Daftar-i-Diwani-o-Mal-o-Mulki, p.186.

25. Ruqaat, pp. 11,15,37.

26. Adab, f. 33a; Ruqaat, p. 119.

27. Ruqaat, pp. 37, 40-41; Selected Documents etc. p.133.  
The Emperor received complaints about the oppression of Hasan Beg upon the inhabitants of his jagir of Chakla Kora. So Aurangzeb resumed his jagir and did not make an alternative assignment. Ruqaat, p.43.

Contd.....



contended under the imperial control. Prince Aurangzeb recommended a promotion for Rao Karan on the ground that he had relinquished his previous jagir in a very improved condition.<sup>30</sup>

As a matter of fact a jagirdar's powers remained confined merely to the assessment and collection of the land revenue if he was simply a jagirdar, but if he held the office of the fauidar also then only he had got more power and authority. The local administrative organisation served somewhat as a check on the working of the land revenue administration within a jagir. Although the right of assessment and collection of the land revenue was left with the jagirdar, yet the executive authority vested in the fauidar, who was also associated with land revenue administration and exercised general supervision over its working within a jagir. Moreover, if the agents of the jagirdars interfered with the

---

(Continued from the previous page)

Shah Jahan received a report that Shah Beg Khan did not maintain the contingent required by the regulations, so his jagir was resumed by the Emperor and he was ordered to present himself in the court. Ruqaat, p.93.

28. Adab, f. 58b, Ruqaat, pp. 122-23; Dilkusha, f. 139a.

29. Selected Documents etc. pp. 194-95; Adab, ff. 38a-b, 118a; Ruqaat, pp. 37, 116-117.

30. Adab, ff. 36b-37a; Ruqaat, pp. 112-113.

functions of the imperial officials, such as the mugaddams, deshmukhs and deshpandias, then the latter were required to report against them. Thus the imperial officials not only furnished the necessary information to the diwani which enabled it to keep an eye on the working of the land revenue administration within the jagirs, but they also served as a check on the agents of the jagirdars. Even the qazi, primarily an officer of the judiciary, was also associated to some extent with the local land revenue administration. An endorsed security bond dated 16 July 1648, shows that besides attesting the documents dealing with the transfer of land, he had also to verify and attest all the important revenue accounts before they were forwarded to higher authorities or <sup>31</sup> were kept as local record. The continuity of the local records was maintained because the deshmukhs and deshpandias, who kept them were not transferred. Moreover, their offices were more or less hereditary. Thus it became easy for the imperial government to examine and scrutinise those records whenever it desired so. The documents show that the jagirdars had to submit every year the hasil figures for the current <sup>32</sup> and preceding years. It also appears that they had to give

---

31. Selected Documents etc., p. 162.

32. The State Archives, Hyderabad preserves a large number of such documents belonging to the year 1640-41 A.D.

an undertaking that the figures furnished by them were correct and that they would be responsible for any discrepancy discovered in them.<sup>33</sup> Thus the Diwan of the suba used to receive the revenue statement from different sources and knew the actual conditions that prevailed within the jagir lands.

It appears that Shahjahan used to be personally provided with information relating to the state of cultivation in both the khalisa and the jagirs.<sup>34</sup> This idea is strengthened because of an undated Yaddasht (Memorandum) which contains reports about newly settled villages and the number of their peasants.<sup>35</sup>

As the jagirdars in the suba were transferred from one place to the other, they remained under imperial control. The orders of assignment contained specific statements that the claim of the jagirdar was limited only to the revenue of the assigned pargana.<sup>36</sup> It meant that he should not make any attempt to lay any proprietary claim to the land in the

---

33. Selected Documents etc. pp. 88-89, 90, 194-95; Adab, ff. 31b-32a, 49a-b, 104b-105a; Ruqaat pp. 88, 107, 163-64.

34. Char Chaman-i-Brahman, f. 32a-b.

35. The Yaddasht gives the list of the newly settled villages in the parganas of Aurangabad, Harsul and Ellora. See Selected Documents, etc., pp. 244-45.

36. Selected Documents etc. pp. 4, 5, 17, 18, 23, 147 etc.

assigned pargana. A long tenure as a jagirdar in one place involved the danger of the <sup>his</sup> jagirdar's making some sort of proprietary claim to land or ~~to~~ establish local connections which might be utilised for obtaining the right of property. So the government tried to avoid such a situation, by this practice of constant transfer of jagirs. A large number of documents show that this practice had become an important <sup>37</sup> feature of the land revenue system in the suba.

The practice of periodic transfers kept the jagirdar at a certain disadvantage and created complications and inconveniencies for him. It was believed that barring Bengal and Orissa, the kharif ~~&~~ and rabi crops were of equal value <sup>38</sup> everywhere. But it was not the case in reality. If a jagirdar held an assignment during the kharif harvest in one place and during the rabi in another and neither of them <sup>39</sup> ~~came~~ <sup>came and</sup> out to be a good crop, in the respective localities he might be a loser during that year. Moreover, it was not necessary that the transfer should occur at the beginning of the harvest. It could take place any time. In case the transfer took place during the harvest season, ~~then~~ the

---

37. Documents preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad, See for example, Selected Documents etc. pp. 147, 150, 151, 158 etc.

38. Selected Documents etc. pp. 76-77.

39. Adab, f. 58b.

collections of the whole season were shared between the old and the new jagirdar according to the period the jagir had been in possession of either. A sudden transfer could also place a jagirdar in some difficulty if he had not yet been able to collect full revenue owed to him. Similarly, an assignee might be required to collect the arrears of revenue (baqaya) and hand them over to the khalisa.

Moreover, as the agents of the assignee were not sure of their own tenures of employment because of the transfer system, they used to be somewhat harsh and oppressive<sup>40</sup> in the collection of revenue.

It appears that a record of the month-ratios year by year (mahwar sal-ba-sal) was to be maintained at the court<sup>41</sup> along with that of hasil-i-dah sala and sal-i-kamil.

Some watan jagirs also existed in the suba.<sup>42</sup> They were mainly held by Rajput chiefs. They entered the imperial service and obtained mansabs. The total revenue of a territory

---

40. Dilkusha, f. 139a.

41. Adab, f. 104b; "The hasil of the pargana of Bir was nearly eight monthly (hasht maha) in the 28 R.Y., & would be set higher than that in the 29 R.Y." Elsewhere in the same collection we read of a jagir which "this year" had a hasil no higher than 5-monthly." Ibid., f. 8a; Ruqaat, p.10.

42. Adab, f.65a; Ruqaat, pp. 167-8; Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, pp. 84, 121.

was assessed at some figure and then its ruler was assigned the rank the sanctioned pay for which would be equal to that figure. This principle is <sup>affirmed</sup> found in a representation made to Aurangzeb on behalf of Raja Indar Singh : "After the death of <sup>the</sup> holders of watan, mansabs are given (to their heirs) according to the assessed revenue (dam-ha) of their watan:" The jama figure of his own watan showed an excess of Rs.40 lakhs over his pay and he prayed that either his rank be increased to cover this excess, or the figure be reduced. Consequently, his mansab was increased. From some of these and from almost all the other chiefs, it was usual to demand a fixed annual tribute or peshkash, which was regarded as both the hall mark and substance of submission.

The territories of many chiefs were also assessed at different amounts of jama, to be paid annually to whomsoever it was assigned in jagir.

---

43. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 121.

44. Adab, f. 42a; Ruqaat, p.109; Dilkusha, f. 139b.

45. See the detailed account of the jama assessed upon chananeri deshmukh, the ruler of Indur, as paid in different years to the jagirdars and the khalisa (Adab, f. 161b-162b).

It was therefore different from peshkash which was paid into the imperial treasury alone and was not assigned in jagir. It was possible to require a chief to pay both<sup>46</sup> an amount as jama and an additional amount as peshkash.

In normal circumstances the imperial administration seems to have left the jagirdar to bear the risk of fluctuations in revenue collection and to <sup>in right was not liable to</sup> (have neither) refunded any loss nor recovered<sup>could control</sup> any excess receipts. In certain cases, however, if the jagirdar complained strongly of the inflated jama, a reduction in it, known as takhfif-i-du dami, was sanctioned by the court. For this amount the jagirdar<sup>claim (liability)</sup> was admitted to (have a claim) (talab)<sup>or</sup> that could be satisfied either by a grant from the treasury or the assignment of a<sup>47</sup> jagir with a jama of an equivalent amount. At the same time if the actual receipts were discovered to be substantially in excess of the jama or of the ratio to the jama set by the months sanctioned for the jagirdar, the excess amount could be recovered from the latter directly or added to the mutalaba

- 
46. When the jama imposed upon him was raised substantially, chananeri of Indur asked to be allowed to pay the increase separately as peshkash and not as part of the jama (Adab, ff. 161b-162b).
47. Selected Documents etc. p. 177; Adab, 31b-32b, 36a-b, 39a-b, 42b-43a, 47b-48a; Ruqaat, pp. 88, 95-96; 98, 107, 111-112.

48

i.e. the states' financial claims against him.

It appears that the government preferred to assign  
*obscure* the entire (dar bast) parganas to single assignees so for  
as their total salary claims (talab) allowed it. <sup>49</sup>

In times of famine or drought the jagirdars were  
awarded reductions in the jama. This reduction was techni-  
cally known as takhfif-i-dami and it entitled the affected  
jagirdar to claim assignments bearing equivalent amounts of  
jama elsewhere. During the famine of 1630-32 this reduction  
amounted to 30 cror dams for the Mughal Deccan alone. <sup>50</sup>

The entire revenue from a jagir came under the heads <sup>51</sup>  
of mal-i-wajib (revenue) and huquq-i-diwani (fiscal demands).

*مال واجب حقون ديوان*  
We do not come across a single reference of ijara  
system in the Mughal Deccan during our period of study. This  
absence of any reference to <sup>shows the</sup> this practice (leads us to assume)  
that it was not <sup>prevalent</sup> practised in the Deccan during this period.

---

48. Adab, ff. 52b-53a; Ruqaat, pp. 130-31.

49. Adab, ff. 117a; Ruqaat, pp. 126-27.

50. Sadiq, ff. 31b-32a; Khafi Khan I, pp. 449 reads 30  
or 40 lakhs.

51. Selected Documents, pp. 4, 5, 17, 18, 21, 23, 147, 151, 158,  
171, 175-6 etc.



C. Madad Maash Lands:

Besides the usual grantees of madad-maash, such as students, scholars, widows and religious people, we find that the officers, no longer able to perform their duties owing to their age or some other reason were also pensioned off with madad maash grants.<sup>52</sup>

It appears that in theory madad-i-maash was non-proprietary in nature. If the grant (had) contained the words "with his offspring" after the name of the grantee, then only half of it was to be allowed to the heirs, otherwise the whole grant was to be resumed after the death of the grantee.<sup>53</sup> But in actual practice these grants were hereditary in character and were to be verified, confirmed and renewed to the heirs of a grantee on a periodical basis. In some cases the grant was made to the grantee and his descendants. It appears that the verification or confirmation was not annual but periodical. Two Nishans dated 23 April 1949 and 9 January 1654, bring out cases in which the madad-i-maash holders were not required to get their sanads renewed every year.<sup>54</sup> In most of the cases these grants were exempted from land revenue and all other

---

52. Lahori II, pp. 308-9; Adab, f. 153b.

53. Adab, f. 155b.

54. Selected Documents, etc., pp. 173, 187.

taxes termed as sair ikhrajat and mutalibat-i-sultani. Thus exemption from the payment of taxes also became one of the important features of these grants.<sup>55</sup>

Usually the madad-i-maash grants did not contain any obligation in return. They were meant (simply with the intention of providing subsistence to certain classes). But some grants were conditional (mashrut). The office of the qazi always had a madad-i-maash grant attached to it, which went with the office.<sup>56</sup>

The area of madad maash grants in Mughal Deccan was expressed in the unit known as chavar.<sup>57</sup>

The daily allowance holders (Rozinadars) used to get an amount ranging from 1/8th of a rupee to Rs. 1/. In one case 2 tankas are also mentioned.<sup>58</sup>  
<sup>59</sup>

#### Jama:

The court maintained the 10-year record of area and revenue (muwazanah-i-dah sala), for the purpose of checking the jama.<sup>60</sup>

---

55. Ibid., pp. 188, 189-80.

56. Ibid., pp. 189-90.

57. Ibid., pp. 189-90 : A chavar was equal to 120 square bighas.

58. Ibid., pp. 127, 129, 130, 135, 137, 174, 177.

59. Ibid., p. 184.

60. Ibid., pp. 88-90, 194-95.

The jama of the Mughal Deccan during our period of  
 61  
 study stood as follows:

No.	Source	Date	Dams
1.	Lahori, I, ii, p.122	1636	2,00,00,00,000 <sup>2,000,000,000#</sup>
2.		1646-47	2,19,00,87,798
3.		"	1,82,00,00,000 <sup>*62</sup>
4.		"	1,78,00,00,000 <sup>*</sup>
5.	<u>Adab</u> , f.40b; <u>Ruqaat</u> , pp. 121-22.	1653-54	1,44,90,00,000
6.		1638-56	2,36,15,00,000 <sup>*</sup>
7.		"	2,39,63,25,000 <sup>*</sup>
8.		"	1,57,77,90,000 <sup>*</sup>
9.		"	2,56,55,00,000 <sup>*</sup>
10.		"	2,13,62,70,000 <sup>*</sup>
11.		"	1,56,71,69,000 <sup>*</sup>
12.		"	2,14,00,90,000 <sup>*63</sup>
13.		"	1,52,56,40,000 <sup>*</sup>
14.		"	2,42,51,00,000 <sup>*</sup>
15.		1646-56	2,06,55,00,000 <sup>*</sup>
16.		C.1656	1,85,64,48,000 <sup>*</sup>

61. The table has been taken from the Agrarian system of Mughal India, Irfan Habib. The suba-wise detailed statistical tables of jama bearing the name of the mahals and number of villages to each mahal of the Mughal Deccan are given in Appendix.

62. An asterisk indicates that the figure is not directly

Contd.....

Although the demand was calculated in terms of dams, the hasil was given even when stated alongside the jama in <sup>64</sup> rupees.

Land-Revenue Administration:

During 26th R.Y. of Shahjahan, when Aurangzeb was appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan, Murshid Quli Khan was given the rank of 1500/500 and was made the Diwan of Balaghat. In 29 R.Y. he was made the incharge of Payanghat also.

The importance of Murshid Quli Khan's tenure as the diwan of the Mughal Deccan lies in his revenue reforms.

Before these reforms, the Deccan did not have any "revenue system" in the strict sense of the term. The Ain-i-<sup>65</sup> Akbari tells us simply that Nasag was prevalent in Berar.

*to us* The Deccanis neither knew the method of crop sharing nor of  
*land measurement* measurement. Land was not measured and surveyd, the amount

---

(Continued from the previous page)

stated in the source, but is the total of the figures given in it for the different provinces of the Deccan.

63. This excludes Manucci's figures for Bijapur and Hyderabad.

64. Adab, f.31b-32a, 49a-b; Rugaat, 88,163.

65. Ain, I, p.478.

of the revenue per bigha was not assessed, and the produce was not shared between the cultivator and the state. The plough was the unit of assessment in the Deccan. Revenue was assessed by the number of ploughs that were in use in a village. The rate of the revenue varied in different places and fixed arbitrarily per plough. It did not have a definite proportion to the actual yield of the field because neither the fields were inspected nor the quantity and value of crops was estimated. Apart from this "plough

*the Euro  
can be used  
statistical  
land area was  
in 1642-43  
in some cases*  
system" which seems to have been the general practice, a document prepared in 1642-43 indicates that some kind of nasag based upon measurement was also prevalent.

Therefore, one can say that there was no uniform or efficient system of revenue assessment and collection before the time Murshid Quli Khan took charge of the diwani of the Deccan provinces. This absence of a definite land revenue system had led the peasants to get exploited by the collectors.

---

66. Sadiq Khan, Vol.I, p. 262.

67. This is entitled "Memorandum on the Estimate of Land" (Yaddasht-i-Tajwiz-i-Zamin). The total area of the 25 parganas amounted to 1,90,006 bighas 13 biswas. Each pargana was assigned a certain area of land for ordinary land under cultivation and for baghat, literally gardens, but used in the Deccan for fields irrigated from wells (Khafi Khan, p.735n.). Some figures contain the phrase (tajwiz-i-hal) "proposed currently" which means that they were being added to the area assigned previously (Selected Documents etc. pp.101-107).

Contd.....

Then the constant Mughal aggression in the Deccan with its increasing warfare and a succession of rainless years <sup>68</sup> had told hard on them. They left their homes and fields, and this resulted in the conversion of cultivated tracts into forests and wildernesses. On becoming subedar of Deccan, Aurangzeb expressed concern over the worsening conditions of the agrarian economy of the Deccan and promised to improve <sup>69</sup> matters.

Giving due consideration to this miserable state of affairs, Shahjahan <sup>70</sup> had reduced the revenue demand of Khandesh to one-half in 1631 A.D. But even then the conditions <sup>did</sup> had not improved until the assumption of the office of diwani by Murshid Quli Khan.

For the actual measures of Murshid Quli Khan, our principal source is the Shahjahan Nama of Muhammad Sadiq Khan.

---

(Continued from the previous page)

Aurangzeb refers to the zawabit-i-gunagun (different regulations) and puts the blame of the miserable conditions of the Deccan on these regulations. See Adab, f. 34a.

68. Aurangzeb mentioned a pargana which had not returned any jama for eight years. Adab, f. 34b.
69. Adab, ff. 24b, 29a, 29b, 32a.
70. M.U. III, p. 497.

"It should not remain hidden from the curious that (in) the vast territory of the six subas of the Deccan, the revenue assessment (tashkhis-i-jama) was not based on either assessment of the bigha by the jarib (measuring rope/rod) or the collection of grain after division of the crop. On the contrary it had been laid down that every one of the villagers and cultivators, who would cultivate whatever land he could, with a plough and a pair of ~~x~~ oxen, might grow crop he liked, whether foodgrains and vegetables, should pay a little per plough, with some difference according to variation in the area and pargana. No enquiry was made as to how much grain etc. had been harvested."

"With the passage of time as the territory passed under the control of the Timurid (Mughal) dynasty and the parganas and villages devastated due to occasional natural calamities. <sup>71</sup> Murshid Quli, who, by his ancestry, is an official well versed in accountancy, intelligent, honest and possessed of good qualities, adopted the regulations of Todar Mal, Diwan under Akbar, and Yaminuddanla (Asaf Khan), Diwan under Jahangir, who had fixed the dastur-ul-Amal

---

71. Khafi Khan has another version. He writes, ".....With the course of time as the territory passed into the hands of the chaghatais (Mughals), the parganas and villages started to be devastated when cultivators saw that the country had passed into the hands of the Mughals, they fled away and did not return to their homes." p.732n.

(cash revenue rates). He appointed intelligent, God fearing

amins (revenue assessors) + worshipful amils (Collectors).

In the beginning he got most of the land (Arazi) of parganas measured calling (the measured area) Raqaba. After that

he classified the land, and the land that had not come under the plough, he gave to men who had the ability to settle and look after the peasants; giving them robes of honour and the title of muqaddam, and so causing them to attend to (the

business of) cultivation. He gave sums (of money) as tagavi

72. Khafi Khan mentions the name of Todar Mal only, p.732n.

73. The Amin was to assess the revenue. He was to prepare the jama or dawl at the beginning of the year separately for both <sup>the</sup>harvests, on the basis of his knowledge of the capacity of the peasants, village by village. When the crop started to ripen, he was to take a fresh qabuliyat (affirmation of agreement with the assessed demand) from the peasants. If some, owing to an accident were unable to pay the jama assessed by him and requested actual assessment (amal), he was to apply Zabt or crop sharing or kankut, whichever he might think profitable for the authorities and not oppressive to the peasants. (Khulasat-us-Siyag, ff. 73b-74a; Or. 2026 f. 22b). Cf. also Bekas, f. 70a-b.

74. Khafi Khan is slightly different : ".....He appointed intelligent, righteous and honest officials. He measured all the territory and named every part of the soil as Raqabah. Then he took into account the uncultivable land as Nallah, hills etc. and the cultivable land. Then he appointed muqaddams in places where they did not exist or where the inheritors of these muqaddams had expired. For this post also he selected people from the righteous and honest one who really took interest in the human welfare. He gave them khilats and made them responsible for the development of cultivation, p.733n.



which, in the past was known as Dena in Hindi language from the government to the mugaddams for purchasing oxen, buffaloes and other necessities of cultivation. He instructed (them) this money be recovered in instalments at the harvest time."

"He laid down three systems of revenue collection (amal). First, the customary assessment (sarbasta tashkhis), which was prevalent in the older days. Secondly Batai (Sharing), that is, collection after the division of the crop of (a type of) which he himself was the innovator. He established three kinds (of sharing) : (1) The produce that depends on rain upto the time it is harvested, was to be divided equally between the peasants and the Government, so that half was taken by the peasants and half by the Government. (2) The produce gained from the wells whether it was the produce of the kharif or rabi, one-third of it was to go to the Government and two-thirds to the peasants which was not to be interfered with. And besides grain, whatever of the high grade crops was produced such as grapes, sugarcane, plantain, pomegranate, rice, poppy, mango, plum, pineapple, curry-comb (pushtkhar), peach, turmeric, cumin-seed, Ispaghul, sweet basil (Raihan), plantain tree etc. of this

---

75. Khafi Khan omits the last phrase, p. 733 n.

produce one-third or one-fourth, would go to the state exchequer while the rest was meant for the peasants, taking into consideration the expenditure on irrigation and period for ripening of the harvest. (3) The crop which was produced with water from drains (kariz) and canals taken out from rivers. On this the shares (of the Government) were fixed by way of Schedule of Rates (dastur-ul-Amal),<sup>76</sup> different from the rate on the crops irrigated by wells, being higher and lower than the latter. Thirdly, besides the Tashkhis-i-Sarbasta and the method of Batai (he) laid down (the system of) jarib, that is, after obtaining the rai (crop-rate) on every crop, such as food grains, vegetables, high grade crops, and then taking into account the prices, he determined the value of the out-turn of cultivation, so that after measuring the land, they may collect the revenue rated according to the crop. This fixed revenue rate (Wajh-i-mucarrari)<sup>77</sup> is also among the innovations of Murshid Quli Khan. Sometimes, (he) did in this way. During the time of Jarib (measurements), in order that there should not be any discrepancy either in

---

76. Under Akbar and later, it meant a schedule of assessment rates stated in money.

77. This system that the revenue should be collected per bigha after measurement is known in 3 or 4 subas of the Deccan as Dhara of Murshid Quli Khan, — Khafi Khan, p. 734n.

Dhara is a Marathi word. It was imposed in Mughal Deccan excluding the territories of Golconda and Bijapur.

*As per some  
regulation. It  
is a Marathi word.*

measurement or in fixing the rai, (he) held one end of jarib. Due to this diligence and care, wealth, population of the country, and revenue increased rapidly (Roz-ba-roz) .

"Around Shahjahanabad (Delhi) and Akbarabad (Agra), wherever the people among themselves or between themselves and the government officials had revenue affairs, it was all done according to Bigha-i-khurd. This Bigha-i-Khurd was equivalent to 1,200 (square) Shahjahani dira (yards). The <sup>78</sup>Daftari Bigha was equivalent to 3,600 (square) Dira (yards). One square Bigha meant three Raiyati Bighas. The Bigha which is written in the firmans of the Emperor for madad-i-maash holders in called the Bigha-i-Ilahi (This Bigha) is a little more than 5,400 square Dira (yards). Every bigha is divided into 20 parts and every part is known as Biswah. In all the lands, subas and dependencies around Shahjahanabad (Delhi), the basis of revenue assessment and collection is Bigha-i-Daftari."

"In the Deccan (the system) is different, although here (also) in the end they come to the assessment by Bigha. But in the registers mostly Aut is endorsed. <sup>79</sup> In Khandesh,

---

78. It was exactly or nearly (exactly), two thirds of the Bigha-i-Ilahi.

79. See Wilson's Glossary.

4 Raiyati Bighas were called Partan. One Raiyati Bigha comprised of 3,600 (square) Dira (yards). In this (territory) there is no bigha less than it. In and around the suba of Berar, 8 Bighas are called a Partan, and two Nitans are known as one Aut. This word Aut is applied to the plough also and every peasant who possessed one pair of oxen and cultivated land whatever land he cultivated --- this land is also called <sup>80,,</sup> Aut.

Now we have to analyse the clauses of these reforms and to see how far they were implemented and with what results.

Let us take the system of tagavi (loans) first. We know from Aurangzeb's letters that Multafit Khan, the diwan of Payanghat from 25 to 29 R.Y. obtained approval of his plan to <sup>extend and</sup> extend Rs. 40,000 to Rs.50,000 as tagavi from the

*This is a different royal exchequer for the construction of dams (bands) in Khandesh and Berar. He had also promised that if his scheme*

81

---

80. Sadiq Khan, pp. 262-265; After this passage Khafi Khan adds one more passage", ....There is one more term prevalent among the villagers of the Deccan and which is endorsed in the registers of the parganas also. This is the term "Mahsul-i-Baghat" in contrast to the term "Mahsul-i-Zira'at." It means that every piece of land which is irrigated by wells, no matter what produce it gives, whether grain, or sugar-cane, or anything of the superior quality, that piece of land is known as Baghat p. 735n.

81. Adab, f. 53a; Ruqaat, pp. 131-32.

was accepted the whole amount advanced could be realised  
82  
within two years.

Murshid Quli Khan used taqavi for the more conventional purposes. It was meant for the purchase of bullocks, ~~buffaloes~~ buffaloes and other necessities of life.

Sadiq Khan and Khafi Khan both say that the peasants were allowed to make the repayment in instalments at the  
83  
harvest time.

We find that in the early period it was collected in  
84  
annual instalments, but during the later period, the entire amount was generally collected at the very first crop and  
85  
if it could not be done, then within at least the same year.

We also find, that in case, any peasant died or fled away, the Mugaddam who stood surety for him was required to make the repayment. But in a letter, it is found that the loan was to be completely written off, if the peasant was in such a condition of extreme distress as to be in no position  
86  
to repay it.

- 
82. Ibid., f. 53a; Ruqaat, pp. 131-32.  
83. Sadiq Khan, Vol. I, p.263.  
84. Adab, f. 123b.  
85. Hidayat-ul-Qawaid, f. 10b.  
86. Adab, f. 123b.

Moreland, in his interpretation of the reforms, of Murshid Quli Khan thinks that his measures mainly consisted of the introduction of crop sharing of a kind he styles "differential"<sup>87</sup> i.e. the share of the state was not inform<sup>uniform</sup> but differed from crop to crop, and according to how the land was irrigated. He seems to be correct in his judgement that the more developed villages were given the choice between the two alternatives, that of sharing and Measure-<sup>88</sup>ment, but with a definite preference for Measurement. The peasants would definitely opt for Measurement because there they had to pay only one-fourth of the produce. Not only the peasants wanted to opt for Measurement, but that the Government also leaned towards it. Aurangzeb, in his letters says that the crop-sharing had proved a very expensive method, while Sadiq Khan and Khafi Khan say that Murshid Quli Khan<sup>89</sup> measured the area of most of the parganas.

The following statistical data of the measured and immeasured area of Aurangzeb's reign proves it beyond doubt

- 
87. This differential crop-sharing was prevalent in Qandhar and it appears that Murshid Quli Khan introduced ~~in~~ it in the Deccan because of his past experience. For differential crop-sharing in Qandhar see Ain-i-Akbari, III, p. 401.
88. Moreland, The Agrarian System of Moslem India, p.185.
89. Adab, ff. 37a, 118a; Ruqaat, p. 119.

that nearly nine-tenths of the villages of Berar and Aurangabad had been measured and nearly a half of those<sup>90</sup> of Khandesh.

Province	Total No. of villages	Unmeasured Villages	Measured Villages	Measured Area in Bighas (Daftari)
Khandesh	6339	3507	2832	88,59,325
Berar	10878	137	10741	2,00,18,113
Aurangabad	8263	718	7545	2,34,73,295

The revenue records of the papal pargana of Berar relating to 1679 A.D. give detailed particulars concerning its measured area.<sup>91</sup> These figures ~~are~~ lead us to believe that Murshid Quli Khan's reforms resulted in the introduction of Measurement as the method of assessment on a very wide scale. It appears that crop sharing might have been adopted at the beginning to help in fixing workable rais and dasturs for the different crops.

Under Murshid Quli Khan's reforms, the revenue was paid in kind and in cash, and not in kind only as understood

---

90. The figures in this table are drawn from Fraser 86 ff, 57b-60b and Edinburgh 224, ff. 1b-3b, 8a-11b vide Agrarian System - Irfan Habib, p. 4.

91. See IHRC, 1929, pp. 81,84,86.

92

by Sarkar. Sadiq Khan and Khafi Khan, both explicitly mention that Murshid Quli Khan determined the rai for every crop and had fixed the dasturs (cash-rates) per bigha after taking the prices into account.

93

/// The method of crop-sharing introduced by Murshid Quli Khan was applied to the entire Deccan under the charge of Aurangzeb. It included the assignment of jagirdars also.

Taxes other than land-revenue:

Apart from land revenue, there were certain other taxes also. They were technically known as Mal-o-ijhat and Sair-i-  
Ikhrajat. They included Qunlagah (Process fee), Peshkash  
(presents), Jaribana, Zabitana, Muhassilana, Muhrana,

92. ".....Under Murshid Quli Khan's metayership settlement rent was now paid in kind and the rent receivers had to undergo heavy expenditure in watching and storing their share of the grain," A History of Aurangzeb, Vol. I, p.196.

93. Sadiq Khan, I, p.264; Khafi Khan, I, pp. 733-34n.

94. Adab, ff. 35a, 36a-b, 38b, 43a-118a; Ruqaat, p.97, 99, 102, 113, 117.

95. Selected Documents etc. p. 190.

96. Dr. Yusuf Husain has translated it as 'Process fee'. See Selected Documents etc. p.190. But its real meaning and sense could not be ascertained because it did not occur more than once in the contemporary records.

97. It was a tax imposed for defraying the charges of measurement of land with jaribs. It was 5%.

98. It was a fee paid to the measurers and assessors. It was one dam per bigha.



<sup>101</sup>      <sup>102</sup>      <sup>103</sup>      <sup>104</sup>      <sup>105</sup>      <sup>106</sup>  
Daroghana , Begar, Shikar   Dah-nimi, Mugaddami, Sad-doi,  
<sup>107</sup>      <sup>108</sup>      <sup>109</sup>  
Qanungoi, Zabt-i-har sala and Kul-takalif-i-diwani.

Rahdari or Rusum-i-Rahdari, which were exacted by  
 the various authorities controlling the routes, also existed.  
 The amount and extent cannot be exactly <sup>سواء</sup>said, but <sup>و</sup>they must  
 have been very high because Prince Aurangzeb condemned it  
 as rahzani and not <sup>110</sup>rahdari.

---

99. It was a fee of the tax gather.

100. It was a fee for sealing documents.

101. Superintendence charges.

102. It meant employment of anyone without remuneration,  
 forced labour.

103. Hunting charges.

104. It was a deduction from the revenue of the village  
 and amounted to 5%.

105. It was mugaddams fee and amounted to 5%.

106. It was a tax amounting to 2%.

107. It was Rs. 16, as 14 for every thousand of Rupees  
 collected in revenue — See Khulasat-ul-Siyah, ff.  
 40b-44a.

108. It may be regarded as the cost of annual settlement.

// 109. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan has translated it as "Civil obli-  
 gations." See Selected Documents etc. p. 190.

It appears to be general term applied to the  
 exactions taken from time to time in the process of  
 administration.

110. Ruqaat, p. 14.

Nothing can be said about Sardarakhti because it has not been mentioned in the contemporary records.

Local Machinery:

*Col. rowth an  
or  
Tingadala* A. Deshmukh & Deshpandia: The deshmukh may be considered as the headman of the village. He was an important official at the pargana level and was associated with the local land revenue administration in more than one way.

The office appears to have been hereditary,<sup>111</sup> but an imperial sanad had to be secured by each incumbent.<sup>112</sup>

In all the assignment orders the deshmukhs and deshpandias are found to be instructed to recognise the authority of the assignee and to cooperate in the administration of the <sup>named</sup> said pargana.<sup>113</sup> They were also instructed to pay<sup>114</sup> their dues in full and regularly.

As regards the ranks of the deshmukhs, they appear to be holding low ranks. In an undated Memorandum, one

---

111. One Chananeri is mentioned as the deshmukh of Indur in Telingana during Akbar's reign. (Ain, I, p. 477). His descendants were also called Chananeri deshmukhs of the same place when Aurangzeb was the subedar of the Deccan (Adab, ff. 161b-162b).

112. Adab, ff. 161b-162b.

113. See for example, Selected Documents etc. pp. 5, 21 etc.

114. Ibid., p. 23.

Dhannaji deshmukh is mentioned as holding a rank of 700/500 who was assigned a jagir in Telingana to meet his stipulated salary.  
115

The deshmukh was associated with the work of assessment and collection of revenue. He accompanied the amin when the latter visited the village for the annual or periodical assessment and was consulted by him. He put his signature on the jamabandi along with the deshpandia and certified that the land revenue demand for the pargana had been assessed in consultation with him, the deshpandias <sup>and the</sup> mugaddams and had been <sup>accepted</sup> by them. As regards his association with the work of collection, he gave an undertaking alongwith the deshpandia and the mugaddam of the pargana that the assessed amount for the pargana would be deposited in the treasury.  
116 He maintained records giving details about the agrarian conditions in the pargana. He kept with him records such as the muwazana-i-dah sala list of villages and also records showing rent free grants.  
117 The tagavi loans were also advanced through the deshmukhs and

---

115. Ibid., p. 20.

116. Dastur-ul-Amal-i-Alamgiri, f. 8a.

117. Ibid.

mugaddams, who distributed them among the individual peasants  
118  
and stood surety for their repayment.

The local area and revenue statistics (tag Sims) were supplied by the deshpandia. These papers contained mujmil, which, actually speaking, was an account of the realised revenue and local expenditure presented in a summarised way. They also contained details of the land revenue and of other taxes, they stated the details of the number of villages in the pargana and the area statistics containing both the cultivated and the uncultivated land. Information about the revenue receipts, area statistics and local revenue rates were all kept by the deshpandia. Jagir assignments were made after determining the standard assessment. This standard assessment was made on the basis of the area and revenue statistics which were provided by the deshpandia. He was to provide records to the Amin.

They had also to protect the highways and in times of war they had to remain cautious and see that no war  
119  
material passed across their areas into the enemy's country.

---

118. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, pp. 131,133.

119. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, pp. 131,133.

For the services rendered to the state they were granted land which <sup>120</sup>came to <sup>121</sup>be known as nankar. It was usually exempt from revenue, but the deductions known as <sup>122</sup>irmas and chauthai khassa were imposed. According to a Parwancha dated 19 May 1635, Syed Kabir, who held a rank of <sup>123</sup>60/10 received 178750 dams annually as nankar.

B. Muqaddam:

*Singde* He was an officer ~~to~~ at pargana level. Like deshmukhs and deshpandias, the muqaddams ~~were~~ also enjoined to recognise the authority of the assignee and to cooperate in the administration of the pargana mentioned in the assignment order. <sup>124</sup> He was also instructed to pay his dues in full and regularly. <sup>125</sup> It seems that he was also considered responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his pargana. A Siyaha waqi dated 23 June 1644, states that the Madarul Maham sent for the muqaddam of Bhulta pargana and instructed him to search

120. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 10.

121. See the analysis of the Papal pargana in IHRC 1929, pp. 83-86.

122. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p.10. ~~IR~~  
 // Irmās was a deduction made in connection with the military supply (Ain, II, pp.132,136; Blochmann, p.260). Chauthai Khassa was a deduction which amounted to 1/4th of the stipulated pay.

123. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 10-11.

124. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, pp. 4,5,17,18,21, 23,147,151,158,171,175-6 etc.

125. Ibid.

<sup>out.</sup>  
~~for~~ the persons who had committed robbery in that pargana.  
After three months, he was again called and told to produce  
either the robbers or the booted articles. <sup>126</sup>

Besides the usual (<sup>land</sup>revenue)-free land grant he used to  
exact a cess technically known as mugaddami which amounted  
to 5% of the revenue taken from the village. <sup>127</sup>

C. Amin:

It appears that he <sup>or did</sup> could hold the charge of more  
than one pargana. A Yaddasht (Memorandum) dated 7 December  
1651 shows Bhagwanandas S/o Namdas, the Amin holding the  
charge of many parganas, besides Batawa. <sup>128</sup> Similarly, in  
another undated Memorandum, Abul Qasim Arqandi, the Amin is  
mentioned as holding the charge of many parganas besides  
Galna pargana. <sup>129</sup> Another document shows him holding the charge  
of 14 parganas in the capacity of an Amin. <sup>130</sup>

It seems that besides his usual duties concerning  
revenue administration he could be linked with the work of

---

126. Ibid., p. 118.

127. Ibid., p. 190.

128. Ibid., p. 179.

129. Ibid., p. 226.

130. Document in the State Archives, Hyderabad.

Chihra navisi (Descriptive roll <sup>listing</sup> wiring) also. A writer of the descriptive rolls of horses submitted a Memorandum to the Emperor in which he complained that he alone should not be held responsible for the registration of the horses and requested that orders be issued to the effect that the Amin should also be answerable for the correct entries of the verification.<sup>131</sup> At times he could be appointed specifically to investigate into the cases of loot and arson. A Hagidat (endorsed statement) dated 21 January 1671, shows that imperial orders were issued for the appointment of an amin<sup>132</sup> to investigate a case of loot and arson.

It appears that usually he held very low rank. Abul Qasim Urqandi's rank is mentioned as 150/30.<sup>133</sup>

It is not clear how the Amin got his pay. It appears that he used to get cash salary.<sup>134</sup> Bhagwandas received a cash salary of Rs. 120/- p.m. in the khalisa territory.<sup>135</sup>

---

131. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 242.

132. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 89.

133. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 226.

134. Ibid., p. 179; Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 237.

135. Ibid., p. 179.

Zamindar:

It appears that <sup>all</sup> ~~the~~ three kinds of zamindars 136  
i.e. autonomous chieftains, intermediary, and primary  
zamindars existed in Mughal Deccan.

According to a Siyaha Huzur the zamindars of Ramnagar and Saner were required to leave half of their contingents in their respective territories and to bring half of them to assist in the conquest of Trimbak fort. <sup>137</sup> They must have been autonomous chieftains. Although the intermediary zamindars also possessed hereditary rights, but the state reserved to itself the authority to interfere with succession and even to partition the jurisdiction among brothers or relations. A nishan (order) of Murad Bakhsh conferred the deshmukhi of a pargana in suba Telingana on one Rama Reddy, rejecting the claim of half the deshmukhi of the pargana put forward by <sup>138</sup> the adopted son of his elder deceased brother.

The word peshkash in regard to the zamindars has been variously used. It has occurred in the sense of a present as well as the revenue paid by them. The zamindar

---

136. Zamindars under the Mughals, S. Nurul Hasan,

137. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p.185.

138. Document preserved in the State Archives, Hyderabad, vide Zamindars under the Mughals, S. Nurul Hasan, p.25.



of pargana Jamra sent Rs. 20,600 to Prince Aurangzeb by way  
of peshkash (present) through his agent.<sup>139</sup> Chhajju Beg S/o  
Muhammad Husain Beg, an Ahadi was sent to collect the  
peshkash (revenue) from the zamindars of pargana Ambar.<sup>140</sup>

A pargana might contain more than one zamindar as is  
apparent from pargana Ambar.

The intermediary zamindars were to prepare the details  
of revenue assessment for submission to the state and help  
in the realisation of the land revenue. They usually kept  
armed retainers and became a source of sedition. They not  
only attempted to consolidate their own position, but also to  
enhance it and become autonomous chieftains.<sup>141</sup>

A document shows that zamindari of a certain place  
was different from jagirari, the latter word appearing in  
the sense of a service. A Yaddahst (Memorandum) mentions  
the grant of 60/20 mansab to Hamid S/o Harun, the zamindar  
of paitha Dholi on the recommendation of Prince Aurangzeb.

---

139. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 133.

140. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, p. 3.

141. Chananeri deshmukh, chief of Indur in Telingana is  
mentioned in the Ain, I, p. ~~44~~ 477 among the chiefs  
of Berar. The financial obligations of his descendants,  
all called Chananeri deshmukhs, form the subject of a  
letter from Aurangzeb when Viceroy of the Deccan.  
(Adab, ff. 161b-162b.).

The said mansab was granted to him as long as he fulfilled  
142  
the duties of a jagirdar.

Apart from his primary service of collecting and  
remitting the revenue, the zamindar was supposed to look  
after the welfare of the inhabitants and also to protect the  
highways and to see that no war material passed into the  
144  
enemy's territory through merchants.

The zamindar's service in collecting and remitting  
the revenue was actually paid for through nankar. This was  
either in the form of land left to the zamindar, revenue  
free or in the form of a deduction from the revenue paid.  
The nankar amounted to between 2.5% and 10% of the revenue  
demand.

---

142. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 187.

143. Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, p. 187.

## RESUME AND CONCLUSIONS

Mughal penetration in the Deccan started during the reign of Akbar. It was a task fraught with many difficulties geographical, geopolitical and economic. Mountains, forests and rivers obstructed swift communications and made the pace of Mughal advance halting and slow. But the capture of the strong forts of Asirgarh and Ahmadnagar during the reign of Akbar not only provided strong footholds for the Mughal power in the south but deprived the Deccanis of potential defence in that region. Jahangir could not fully exploit this advantageous position and the Mughal authority could not make any appreciable headway during his reign. Shahjahan's policy was in a way, a logical continuation of Akbar's expansionist activity in the Deccan. He annexed the Ahmadnagar kingdom and made the rulers of Bijapur and Golconda more submissive than before. Both the rulers were forced to sign a peace-settlement in 1636. An era of comparative peace began after this treaty and when Prince Aurangzeb was sent as Viceroy the impact of Mughal administrative system was felt by all.

So far as the units of administration were concerned, there was no major change in the boundaries of the sarkars or parganas. The parganas assigned to a sarkar were rarely transferred from one to another. The number of parganas

attached to a sarkar was also left almost untouched.

The Emperor divided Mughal Deccan into Balaghat and Painghat, the northern ghat of the Deccan Plateau, separating the two. Thus the Mughal administrative units were made to follow the physical contours of the region. This solved the difficulties of communication and facilitated effective control of the areas.

Ethnologically, this area was inhabited by people belonging to different ethnic groups, with different religious backgrounds, customs, rites and rituals, and speaking different languages and dialects.

Culturally, the area represented a diversity of traditions. The people belonged to different social groups and there were marked disparities in the economic position of these groups. On the one hand was the aboriginal tribe of Gonds, with a glorious past but now occupying the lowest rung of the social ladder; on the other, were the Marathas, better placed economically and struggling for greater political and economic gains.

As regards economic conditions of the region, the information supplied by the Indian historians is meagre. We have to depend more on European travellers and Christian

missionaries for details about their economic conditions. Cotton, indigo and rice formed the bulk of the agricultural produce and determined the nature of the economy. The existence of a number of diamond, silver and steel mines also contributed towards the development of economy in their own way, while textile industry received a boost during this period, and textiles became the main articles of export. As the routes were not safe and the means of conveyance and communications were not good, sarais formed one of the necessities of inland travel and occupied a place of importance in the economic structure of the area. Although the principles of scientific road making were little known in the country, and the land communication was carried on along the ordinary village tracts, yet highways were constructed and maintained between the important trade centres which served as the means not only of military but also of economic transport.

It appears that relations between the provincial administration and central government were not cordial during the two periods when Prince Aurangzeb was the subedar of Mughal Deccan. He appears to be constrained at the excessive interference of the Central Government in the provincial administration and particularly in the sphere of assignment of jagirs. The relations appear to be more

strained during his second viceroyalty (1652-57) and particularly after the appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as the diwan in 1653 A.D. His letters written in that period suggest that he was suspecting Prince Dara Shukoh's hand in poisoning the ears of the Emperor against him and in the interference of the Central officials in the provincial administrative policies.

As far as the administrative structure of the suba is concerned, except the diwans a complete set of provincial officers existed in all the four subas separately. They were all subordinate to their <sup>Circar boundary</sup> respective <sup>Emperors</sup> officers at Burhanpur, the seat of the subedar of the entire Mughal Deccan.

The head of the administration in the suba used to be the subedar. The period of his tenure was not fixed but he was expected to retire within three years. This policy was adopted in order to keep him in check and eliminate chances of his developing local connections of strengthen his position against imperial interests.

Although there is nothing specific in contemporary records, regarding the special powers of the subedar of the Deccan as compared to the governors of other provinces, there is reason to believe that he exercised greater authority and

wielded greater power than governors of other Mughal provinces. The governor of the Deccan exercised control over 4 subas, Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad and Telingana — while the authority of the governors of other provinces was confined to their respective provinces. Proximity with the Centre also limited the scope of authority of the governors of other provinces. Distantly situated as the Deccan was, the Emperor had perforce to give him greater freedom of action and initiative. The appointment of princes of the royal family to the subedari of the Deccan, in fact, intended to meet the dangers inherent in this situation.

The statements of Lahori and Khafi Khan that from 1636 onwards the governorship of suba was partitioned into two, is not borne out by contemporary evidence. As a matter of fact, it was diwani of the Deccan that was divided into two portions. The Painghat comprised the whole of Khandesh and one-half of Berar while the other 2½ subas formed Balaghat. Each of those two regions had its own diwan, with one exception, that of Murshid Quli Khan who was the diwan of both the regions.

It appears that there was no fixed tenure for which a diwan had to hold that office. It depended entirely on the discretion of the Emperor, and the capability of the diwan. As compared to the subedars of their respective

administrative zones, the diwans held much lower ranks.

Throughout this period the offices of the Bakhshi and Waqia Navis were combined in one and the incumbent was known as Bakhshi-o-Waqia Navis. He supervised the military establishment of the suba, and held the charge of news-writing also. It appears that a complete heirarchical system of Bakhshis existed in the suba. The Bakhshi-o-Waqia Navis was appointed in Burhanpur, the seat of Mughal subedar of the Deccan and then each of the administrative zones had their separate Bakhshis. Then Bakhshis were appointed in all the 4 subas and in all the major cities and for every military campaign.

The paucity of material does not allow one to form an idea regarding their term of office, and it appears that they did not enjoy very high ranks.

The study of various news-letters and documents reveals that Mughal intelligence service operated not only in the Mughal territory but also in the adjoining kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur. It appears that Shahjahan had appointed his news reporters and secret agents at various places in Golconda and Bijapur kingdoms. A complete net of dak chaukies seems to have existed in those kingdoms which functioned simultaneously with the system established by the rulers of those kingdoms.



A document suggests that postal service was given to a person on contract basis.

A study of the Mughal documents reveals that various postal routes were marked out by the Mughals, and every pargana had got a darogha or nazir who had to supervise the postal system there. It appears that Mewrahs (people belonging to Mewat were usually employed to convey post, and were very low paid people.

Although the tahwildar and the mushrif used to be two different officials, yet, it seems these two offices were sometimes, combined into one, and this combination used to be conditional as well as unconditional.

The faujdars were appointed at suba and sarkar levels as well as in all the important cities and towns.

Political expediency and military necessity forced Shah Jahan to give the Deccanis mansabs in large numbers in the imperial army. During the period under study, we find that out of 197 mansabdars enjoying the rank of 1,000 and above, 62 i.e. 29.52% were Deccanis. Although the Maratha desertions were comparatively more than those of the Dakhnis and Habashis, the latter received higher ranks in the Mughal service. Out of 676 mansabdars, 90 Marathas i.e. 13.06% had joined the Mughal service while the Dakhnis and Habashis

totalled 36 i.e. 5.37 per cent. Out of 90 Maratha mansabdars, 55, i.e. 61.11% enjoyed ranks below 1,000 zat, while 45 i.e. 38.89% had the ranks of 1,000 zat and above. On the other hand, out of 36 Dakhni and Habashi mansabdars 10 i.e. only 27.02% had the ranks below 1,000 zat while the number of mansabdars enjoying the rank of 1,000 zat and above was 26 i.e. 72.98 per cent. This influx of the Deccanis in the Mughal administrative set-up enhanced their prestige. The Mughals realised that in any political arrangement in the South, it was not possible to ignore the Deccanis. The Deccanis themselves availed of this opportunity for their social, political and economic advancement. During this period we find the Marathas forming a weaker section of the Mughal nobility. They were awarded mansabs mostly below 1,000 zat.

The study of the army organisation during this period brings to light the fact that it rested on something like Khanazad system. Family appears as a unit of the contingent of nobles. All the members of a family tried to serve under the same noble. Taking the family as a unit one can say that the army organization was based mainly on such a system of units. The contingent of a noble comprised many such units with family affiliations inherent in them.

It appears that the branding regulations were not <sup>observed</sup> practised. The troopers could get verified after any period of time. We find that most of the troopers came only after the expiry of the stipulated period for verification or after very long intervals. It shows slackness in the army administration at that time.

The regulations for the maintenance of different racial proportions among the troopers were also not being adhered to. It appears that all the troopers serving under a noble did not belong to one race either but to various races. There appears to be no specific proportion existing between the noble and his troopers on racial basis. The attitude to recruit the troopers belonging to one's own race also does not appear to have existed. In that case the percentage of the troopers belonging to the racial group of their masters should always have been higher than the percentage of the troopers belonging to other races. But the study does not point towards anything like that. Only in the case of south Indian troopers, whether they were Maratha, Habashi or Dakhni, we find a tendency to recruit themselves only under the nobles of the South Indian domicile. They did not enrol themselves under the noble of any other race. The troopers from other lands were much less in number compared to the indigenous troopers. If we get the ratio

of the troopers on racial basis belonging to the reigns of other Mughal Emperors, it will help us in studying the influx of the troopers of Irani and Turani origin in the Indian army at different periods of our history. Its variations will form an extremely interesting study.

A significant point about the racial instincts of the Maratha troopers that emerges from this study is that, it was not only Sivaji who traced his descent from the Rajputs but the Maratha troopers too, and that also even before the rise of Sivaji to power and glory.

The troopers, remained mostly yak-aspa but at times 2-3 aspa were also found. It <sup>here</sup> ~~was~~ the Turki horses, that <sup>here</sup> ~~was~~ mainly provided to the troopers. After Turki horses, Yabu, Tazi and Jangalah breeds were provided respectively. The Iranis, Turanis and Afghans possessed the horses of higher breed more than their Hindustani counterparts. The quality of the horse decreased with the south Indian troopers. With them we get Yabu and Tazi horses in an increasing number and even the Jangalah horses are found only with them. It appears that the import of Arab, Persian and Mujannas horses had almost ceased during the time of Shahjahan. The nobles of Irani, Turani, Afghan and Arab descent possessed better horses in their contingents.

The quality of the horse did not depend on the rank of the noble. A noble of high rank might possess the horses of higher breeds in the same ~~pr~~ proportion as a noble of lower rank.

There seems to be no fixed retirement age for the ordinary troopers. Minimum age limit also does not appear to have existed.

The above study shows that the army organisation had become slack and loose. None of the army regulations were followed faithfully. The weaknesses in the army organisation, on which the Mughal Empire rested, did not anger well for its future.

The army organisation during this period indicated that the indigeneous troopers numbered 60.93%. In spite of this higher percentage we find that there had been a definite discrimination against the indigenous troopers, and this discriminatory attitude deepens as we reach the Deccanis and then the Marathas.

As the South Indian troopers, whether Dakhnis, Habashis or Marathas enrolled themselves only under the South Indian nobles, one can say that they had got regional loyalties. It can not be said with certainty that the discrimination was done as a precaution against the regional tendencies of the Deccanis or the regional tendencies themselves were a reaction to the discriminatory policy adopted by the Mughals. Whatever

the case might be, the discrimination and the regional tendencies did definitely exist and resulted in the lack of mutual understanding between the Mughals and the South Indians. That is why we find that the attempt to accommodate the South Indians in the mansabdari system which was being made during this period, ultimately met its failure afterwards. This lack of mutual understanding proved harmful for the Mughal Empire because it undermined its apparent stability gained through Khanazad system. Once this khanazad system became loose due to the influx of the South Indian elements and together with the lack of mutual understanding, the very stability and strength of the Empire was jeopardised.

A study of the documents shows that the mansabdars were being sanctioned cash salaries instead of jagirs in an increasing number. They not only reveal scarcity of jagirs but also show that in certain cases either the jagirs did not yield the expected hasil or the jagirs and parganas were declared yielding less revenue.

The extent of the imperial control over the jagirdars appears to be very great. Sometimes he was not given a free hand even in the appointment of his own men and had to oblige the imperial government under the threat of a resumption or transfer of his jagirs. The local administrative organisation

served somewhat as a check on the working of the land revenue administration within a jagir.

The practice of constant transfer of the jagirdars not only kept them under strict imperial control, but also kept them at a certain disadvantage and created complications and inconveniences for them.

The provinces of the Mughal Deccan showed figures of inflated jama during this period, and it came to about four times the hasil figure.

The significance of the period lies in the appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as Diwan of the Deccan and in his constant endeavours and ultimate success in giving a new look to the dilapidated agrarian economy of the area under study. Measurement as the method of assessment was introduced on a very wide scale and it appears that Crop Sharing was adopted at the beginning to help in fixing workable rais and dasturs for the different crops. The reforms of Murshid Quli Khan had increased the extent of cultivation considerably and agriculture had improved generally, increasing in its turn the share of the state demand.

The characteristic feature of this period was the pressure of keen competition for the acquisition of the mansabs and jagirs, which resulted in the form of a crisis

in the jagirdari system. The appointment of Murshid Quli Khan as the Diwan, first of Balaghat and then of the entire Deccan may be seen in this context. Aurangzeb, the Viceroy of the Deccan, after realising the disparity between the jama and hal-i hasil figures and its consequent bearings on the jagirdari system made great efforts to save the situation from utter collapse. But the defects inherent in the practical working of the jagirdari system itself and the troubled conditions in the Deccan after the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne, told hard on the Mughals. He failed to maintain a workable relationship between hal-i-hasil and the total number of mansabdars and troopers employed in the imperial service.

The practice of constant transfer of jagirs, although resulted in keeping the landed aristocracy in check, yet it also led to the rack-renting of the peasants, to the ruin of cultivation and also to the increase in the number of mansabdars. Aurangzeb gave a boost to the agricultural produce towards the close of this period, but he did not stop the practice of the transfer of jagirs. It resulted in an increase in the burden on the exchequer, created a sense of insecurity in the mansabdars and impaired the efficiency of the imperial army onwards.



## APPENDIX - A

Mansabdars posted in the Deccan during 1636-56.

---

The main source of information are the military and revenue documents preserved in the State Archives at Hyderabad. Mention of this source has been done only where it is corroborated with Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign, otherwise Mansabdars whose identity could not be confirmed, have been mentioned as Miscellaneous.

### A. Mansabdars holding the rank of 5,000 Zat and above.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name &amp; Title</u>	<u>Rank highest during our period</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Authorities</u>
1.	Islam Khan Mashhadi	7000/7000 (5000-2-3h)	Irani	Lahauri, ii, p. 718; Salih III, p. 449; M.U.I. p. 165.
2.	Khan Dauran Nusrat Jung	7000/7000 (5000-2-3h)	Afghan	Lahauri, ii, p. 717; Salih III, p. 449; M.U.I. p. 755.
3.	Azam Khan	6000/6000	Irani	Ibid; Ibid, p. 450; M.U.I.p.176.
4.	Sipahdar Khan	5000/5000	Afghan	Ibid; p. 720; Ibid; Ibid.
5.	Maloji Bhonsle	5000/5000	Maratha	Ibid; Ibid, p. 451.
6.	Rustam Khan Dakhin	5000/5000	Dakhni	Lahauri, ii, p. 719
7.	Yaqut Khan Habashi	5000/5000	"	Ibid I, ii, p. 293; Ibid, p.450;

8.	Rao Ratan Hada	5000/5000	Rajput	Salih III, p. 450
9.	Syed Muzaffar Khan Barha	5000/5000	Indian Muslim	M.U.I., p. 765.
10.	Shaista Khan	5000/5000 (2-3h)	Irani	Laharuri ii, p. 719; M.U. II, p.693
11.	Rahim Khan s/o Adam Khan Dakhni	5000/4000	Dakhni	Salih III, p. 451;
12.	Shah Nawaz Khan Safvi	5000/5000	Irani	Lahauri, ii, p. 719; M.U. II, p.672

---

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*  
—

B. Mansabdars holding the rank of 3000 Zat to 4,500

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Rank highest during our period</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Authorities</u>
1.	Yashwant Rai Mannaji	3000/2000	Maratha	3. D, p. 2;
2.	Raja Bahar Singh	3000/2000	Rajput	S.D.P. 28; Salih III, p. 452;
3.	Kartalab Khan	3000/2000	Dakhni	S.D. p. 34; Lahauri, ii, p.724
4.	Jadun	3000/1500	Maratha	"; Ibid, p. 724;
5.	Manoji	3000/1500	"	"
6.	Dattaji	3000/1000	"	"; Lahauri, ii, p. 724; Salih III, p. 456
7.	Udaji Ram	3000/2000	"	S.D, p. 35; Lahauri, ii, p. 724; M.U.I. p. 145.
8.	Hasan Khan Dakhni	3000/2500	Dakhni	S.D., p. 46, M.U. III, p. 963; Salih III, p. 455.
9.	Qizilbash Khan	3000/2000	Irani	S.D., p. 51; Ibid, p. 86.
10.	Mubarak Khan Niazi	3000/3000	Afghan	S.D, p. 133
11.	Bhojan Dakhni	3000/2000	Dakhni	
12.	Kartalab Khan s/o M. Ali Turkman	3000/2500	Turani	
13.	Shah Beg Khan Uzbek	4000/3000	"	Lahauri, ii, p. 721; Salih III, p. 453; M.U. II, p. 666

14.	Iltamish Khan	3000/2500	Turani	
15.	Kartalab Khan	3000/2000	Dakhni	Salih III, p. 454; M.U. III, p. 154
16.	Sazawar Khan	(2-3h) 3000/2500	Irani	Lahauri, ii, p. 722; M.U.II, p. 439.
17.	Ahmad Khan Niazi	3000/3000	Afghan	Salih III, p. 454; M.U.I. p. 186
✓ 18.	Rashid Khan Ansari	4000/4000	Indian Muslim	Lahauri, ii, p. 721; Salih III, p.452;
19.	Parsoji	3000/1500	Maratha	Ibid, Lahauri, ii, p. 724; M.U. III, p.523
20.	Habash Khan	3000/1500	Dakhni	Ibid, p. 724; M.U.I, p. 581
21.	Jadaun Rai	3000/1500	Maratha	Ibid; Salih III, p. 455; M.U.I, p. 520
22.	Hamid Dakhni	3000/	Dakhni	Salih III, p. 455; M.U. III, p. 4.
23.	Madho Singh s/o Jagraj	3000/3000	Rajput	Lahauri, ii, p. 722; Salih III, p. 454
24.	Sarfaraz Khan	4000/3000	Dakhni	Lahauri ii, p. 721; Salih III, p. 453; M.U. II, p. 471.
✓ 25.	Jagdeo Rao s/o Jadaun Rao Dakhni	4000/3000	Maratha	Salih III, p. 453;
26.	Rao Satrasal Hada Dakhni	3000/3000	Rajput	Lahauri, ii, p. 722; Salih III, p.452; M.U. II. p. 263
27.	Mankoji	3000/1500	Maratha	Ibid, p. 724; Salih III, p. 455.
✓ 28.	Hamir Rai Dakhni	4000/2500	Maratha	Salih III, p. 452.
✓ 29.	Bahadur Khan Rohilla	4000/4000	Afghan	Salih III, p. 452; M.U.I. p. 48.
✓ 30.	Mubariz Khan Rohilla	4000/3500	"	Lahauri ii, p. 721; Ibid; M.U.III, p. 444.

✓ 31. Mahaldar Khan Dakhni	4000/2000	Dakhni	Lahauri, ii, p. 721; M.U.III, p. 420.
32. Jauhar Khan Dakhni	3000/3000	"	Ibid, p. 722.
33. Dayaji s/o Bahadurji Dakhni	3000/1000	Maratha	Ibid, p. 724, Salih III, p. 45b.
34. Rao Karan Bhurtiah	3000/2000	Rajput	Salih III, p. 455; M.U. III, p. 288
35. Rao Amar Singh	3000/3000	"	Lahauri, ii, p. 721, M.U. II, p. 232.
36. Safi Khan s/o Islam Khan Mashhadi	3000/2500	Irani	
37. Qiladar Khan	3000/3000	Miscellaneous	
✓ 38. Multafit Khan	4000/2500	Afghan	M.U. III, p. 502.
39. Shamsuddin Khan Kheshgi	3000/2000	"	Ibid, p. 678.
40. Wazir Khan Mohd. Tabir Khurasani	3000/2500	Irani	Ibid, p. 939.
41. Mirza Lahrasp Khan	3000/2000	"	Lahauri, ii, p. 723; M.U. III, p. 591.

---

C. Mansabdars holding the rank of 1,000 Zat to 2,700.

*C. Mansabdars holding the rank of 1,000 zat to 2,700*

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name &amp; Title</u>	<u>Rank highest during our period</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Authorities</u>
1.	Tirmal Rai	1500/700	Maratha	S.D, p. 2
2.	Jasaun Rai	1000/500	"	"
3.	Uzbek Khan	2000/2000 (1000- 2-3 h)	Turani	S.D, p. 29; Lahauri, ii, p. 726;
4.	Rai Ganesh Bhadoria	1000/600	Rajput	"
5.	Hakim Khushhal	1500/900	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 30, M.U.I, p. 565.
6.	Rustam Rai	2000/1000	Maratha	S.D, p. 34.
7.	Ranaji	1500/600	"	"
8.	Vijay Aitabar Ray	1000/400	"	"
9.	Aitamad Khan	2500/2500	Afghan	S.D, Pp. 34-35.
10.	Ganesh Rai	2000/800	Maratha	"
11.	Prithi Raj	2000/1500	Rajput	S.D, p. 35, M.U.I. p. 430.
12.	Bhimsen Rathor	1500/800	"	"
13.	Mughal Khan	2000/1500	Turani	S.D, p. 48, M.U. III, p. 491.
14.	Ahmad Khan Niazi	2500/2500	Afghan	S.D, p. 51; Lahauri, ii, p. 725.
15.	Syed Alam	2000/800	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 52, M.U. II, p. 455.

16. Muhammad Husain	1000/1000	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 54
17. Sharzah Rao Kawab	1500/600	Maratha	S.D, p. 88
18. Abdur Rahim	1500/1500	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 111
19. Khwaja Barkhurdar	1000/1000	Irani	S.D, p. 133
20. Ranoji	1000/700	Maratha	S.D, p. 138
21. Sangram	1000/1000 (500-2-3h)	"	"
22. Syed Abdul Wahab	1500/1500 (800-2-3h)	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 141
23. Hadi Dad Khan	2500/2500	"	S.D, p. 142; Salih III, p. 456; M.U.III, p. 943.
24. Abdur Rahim s/o Hadibad Khan	1500/400	"	S.D, p. 144
25. Shyam Singh s/o Karan Sen Rathor	1500/600	Rajput	S.D, p. 145.
26. Farhan Khan Dakhni	2000/1000	Dakhni	S.D, p. 160p Lahauri, ii, p. 728.
27. Rao Karan s/o Rao Suraj Singh	2500/2000	Maratha	S.D, p. 176.
28. Fateh s/o Zakariya Rohilla	1000/900	Afghan	S.D., p. 196.
29. Salabat Dakhni	1000/500 (100-2-3h)	Dakhni	S.D, p. 205

30. Habash Khan s/o Fakhrul Mulk	2500/25000	Afgaan	
31. Medini Rai	1500/600	Maratha	
32. Karamuliah s/o Ali Mardan	1000/800	Afghan	
33. Aurang Khan	1000/100 (150- 2-3h)	Turani	
34. Syed Alam	2000/800 (150- 2-3h)	Indian Muslim	
35. Nathoji s/o Anjalaji Deshmukh	2000/1000	Maratha	
36. Sheikh Abdul Mukarin	1000/200	Indian Muslim	
37. Maqsood Khan	1500/700 (110- 2-3h)	"	
38. Itimad Khan	2500/2500	Turani	
39. Subh Karan	1500/1400	Rajput	
40. Saadat Bhakri	1500/500	Indian Muslim	
41. Sundarji	2500/1500	Maratha	
42. Khandey Rai	1000/600	"	
43. Sundar Rai Kawah	1000/500	"	
44. Husamuddin Hasan Khan	2500/1500	Irani	Salih III, p. 456; M.U.I, p. 585
45. Syed Abdur Rasul s/o Abdullah Khan Firozu Jung	1500/600	Turani	



46. Aman Beg	1500/1500	Turani	
47. Ilhamullah s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	1500/1500 (500- 2-3h)	Indian Muslim Salih III,	p. 460; M.U.II, p.304.
48. Asadullah s/o Rashid Khan Ansari	1500/1000(2-h)	Indian Muslim Ibid,	p. 461;
49. Usman Khan Rohilla	1000/800	Afghan	
50. Siyadat Khan s/o Islam Khan Mashhadi	2500/500	Irani	Lahauri, ii, p. 728; M.U.II, p. 464.
51. Qazzaq Khan Baqi Beg Uzbek	2000/2000	Turani	Lhauri, ii, p. 726;
52. Arab Khan	2000/2000 (500 2-3h)	Misc.	Lahauri, ii, p. 726; M.U.II, p. 795.
53. Rustam Rao	2000/1000	Maratha	
54. Khudawand Khan Dakhin	2000/1000	Dakhni	
55. Darvesh Beg Qaqshal	1000/500	Turani	
56. Aman Beg	1500/1500	"	
57. Najaf Ali	1000/1000	Irani	
58. Mirza Mohd. Mashhadi	1500/100	"	
59. Safi Quli	1000/500	"	
60. Mohammad Husain s/o Himmat Khan	1500/1500 (800 2-3h)	Misc.	
61. Ashraf Khan Mir Mohd.	1500/500	Irani	M.U.I, p. 272.

62. Mir Sabir	1500/1500	Irani
63. Tej Singh	1000/1000	Rajput
64. Nasrullah	1500/1000	Misc.
65. Sh. Ahmad s/o Sh. Daud	1000/800	Indian Muslim
66. Izzat Khan Chaghta	1500/1000	Turani
67. Mir Saad	1000/800	Irani
68. Ali Asghar s/o Murad Hasan	1000/1000	"
69. Sherullah	1000/1000	Misc.
70. Habib s/o Hamid Dakhni	1500/1000	Dakhni
71. Bahadur Beg s/o Murad Beg	1000/700	Turani
72. Mohammad Husain Mahdi	1000/800	Irani
73. Shah Mohammad Karrani	1200/1000	Afghan
74. Muhammad Shah	1000/1000	Misc.
75. Allah Quli Beg	1200/1000	Turani
76. Hiranman	1000/1000	Rajput
77. Basdeo	1000/700	"
78. Abdullah s/o Burhanul Mulk	2000/2000	Turani
79 Hashim s/o Rustam Turki	1500/1000	"

80. Abdul Beg	1000/800	Turani
81. Kishan Rai	1000/700	Misc.
82. Shajar Beg s/o Amin Beg	1500/800	Turani
83. Raina	1000/800	Misc.
84. Mohammad s/o Khwaja Ashraf	1000/700	Irani
85. Lal Beg	1000/500	Turani
86. Ranaji	1500/800	Maratha
87. Mohd. Raza s/o Farrukh Beg	1200/800	Turani
88. Sooran Singh	1000/600	Rajput
89. Mir Hashim	1000/1000	Irani
90. Alam Khan	1500/1000	Afghan
91. Luqman Nuqti	1000/800	Irani
92. Yusuf Niazi	1500/1000	Afghan
93. Mehdi Dad s/o Mohd. Zaman	1000/800	"
94. Mahmud Beg s/o M. Taqi Safi	1200/1000	Misc.
95. Mohammad Afzal	1000/700	"
96. Malik Sulaiman	1000/800	"
97. Mohammad Husain Mahdi	1000/700	"

98. M. Yusuf Tulakchi	1000/800	Misc.
99. Mian Dad s/o Asad Khan	1500/1000	Afgnan
100. Mir Yasin	1500/1000	Irani
101. Syed Mansur	1000/1000	Misc.
102. Mahmud Beg Sadiq Khani	1000/800	"
103. Balram Hazari	1000/1000	Rajput
104. Taluk Chand	1000/500	Misc.
105. Syed Umar Dakhni	1000/800	Dakhni
106. Sultan Husain s/o Mir Qasim	1000/1000	Irani
— 107. Sulaiman Beg s/o Khumari Beg	1500/1000	Turani
108. Sultan Ali s/o Mir Abaleel Arab	1000/5000	Misc.
109. Mohammad s/o Khwaja Ashraf	1000/800	Irani
110. Khwaja Mirak s/o Mirak	1000/800	"
111. Khwaja Rahmat Ali	1000/800	"
112. Anand Ram s/o Hari Ram Kachhwaha	1500/1000	Rajput
113. Darya Khan Karrani	1000/800	Afghan
114. Dayaji s/o Bahadurji	1000/700	Maratha

115. Latif Mirak s/o Khwaja Mirak	1000/1000	Irani	
116. Hamid Dakhni	1000/800	Dakhni	
117. Allah Quli Beg	1500/800	Misc.	
118. Ali Asghar s/o Murad Hasan	1000/1000	Misc.	
119. Saheb Dad Ansari	1000/800	Indian Muslim	
120. Nathuji	1000/700	Maratha	
121. Muhammad Shah	1000/500	Misc.	
122. Ghairat Khan	2000/2000 (500- 2-3h)	Afghan	Salih III, p. 450.
123. Dilawar Khan Dakhni	2500/1500	Dakhni	Lahauri, ii, p. 725; Salih, III, p. 457.
124. Shamsuddin Khan Dakhni	2500/1200	"	Salih III, p. 457;
125. Bakhtiyar Khan Dakhni	2000/1000	"	Lahauri, ii, p. 728; Salih, III, p. 460.
126. Syed Yusuf s/o Malik Ambar	1000/500	"	
127. Bhoj Raj Dakhni	1000/500	Maratha	
128. Syed Alam Barah	2000/1000	Indian Muslim	
129. Aman Beg s/o Bahadur Khan	1500/1500	Misc.	Lahauri, ii, p. 729;
130. Rawat Rai Dhangar Dakhni	2000/1500	Maratha	

131. Syed Umar Dakhni	2000/1000	Dakhni	Lahauri, ii, p. 728; Salih III, p. 459
132. Atash Khan Dakhni	2000/1000	"	Ibid; Salih III, p. 459; M.U.I, p. 189.
133. Pathoji s/o Achlaji Dakhni	2000/1000	Maratha	Lahauri, ii, p. 728; Salih III, p. 460
134. Ikram Khan Syed Hasan	2500/2000	Misc.	
135. Prithi Raj Rathor	2000/2000	Rajput	Lahauri, ii, p. 726; Salih III, p. 458
136. Jalal Kakar	2000/1500	Afghan	Ibid, p. 727; Ibid; M.U.I, p. 530.
137. Khan Zaman Mir Khalil	2000/1000	Irani	
138. Dayanat Khan Hakim Jamala Kashi	2000/700	Misc.	Lahauri, ii, p. 728; M.U.II, p. 23
139. Siyadat Khan s/o Islam Khan Mashhadi	2700/500	Irani	Ibid;
140. Mirza Behram s/o Qizilbash Khan	2500/2000	Turani	M.U.III, p. 87
141. Mughal Khan	2500/2500	"	
142. Mubarak Khan Niazi	2000/2000	Afghan	Lahauri, ii, p. 726; Salih III, p. 458; M.U.III, p. 513.
143. Mirza Khan Manochihr	2000/2000	Irani	M.U. III, p. 586
144. Lutfullah s/o Lashkar Khan Abul Hasan Mashhadi	2500/2000	"	

---

D. Mansabdars holding the rank of below 1,000 Zat.

D. *Mansabdars holding the rank of below 1,000 Zat* ,

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name &amp; Title</u>	<u>Rank highest during our period</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Authorities</u>
1.	Pitamji	300/100	Maratha	S.D, p. 2
2.	Haibat Rai	300/100	"	"
3.	Daulat Khan Khokhar	200/50	Afghan	S.D, p. 5
4.	Syed Abdul Wahab	400/300	Indian Muslim	"
5.	Syed Kabir	60/10	"	"
6.	Syed Jafar	60/10	"	S.D, p. 6
7.	Syed Mustafā	60/5 -	"	"
8.	Syed Qasim	40/5	"	"
9.	Syed Bandah	40/5	"	"
10.	Syed Yaqub	40/5	"	"
11.	Dhannaji	700/500	Maratha	S.D., p. 20
12.	Qureish Beg	300/100	Turani	S.D, p. 22.
13.	Uday Bhan s/o Raja Girdhar Das	300/300	Rajput	S.D, p. 23
14.	Qasim Khan Lodhi	200/50	Afghan	S.D, p. 26.
15.	Jagdeo	200/100	Rajput	S.D, p. 28.
16.	Rao Taluk Chand	800/500	"	S.D, p. 30

17. Jagannath	150/75	Rajput	S.D, p. 30
18. Ajab Singh	600/300	"	"
19. Dayal Das Jhala	500/250	"	"
20. Mahipati Rai Zamin- dar	400/200	"	S.D, p. 32
21. Darya Khan Dawari	500/125	Afghan	"
22. Lakshman Sen	700/500	Rajput	"
23. Shankaram	200/50	Maratha	"
24. Nandram	300/100	"	"
25. Mahesh	250/80	"	"
26. Syed Hashim Najafi	300/100	Irani	"
27. Pratap Singh	300/200	Rajput	"
28. Ibrahim Khan	300/50	Afghan	"
29. Syed Khan	200/50	"	"
30. Sivaji Hanmant	500/80	Maratha	S.D, p. 35
31. Jagannath Mal	100/20	"	S.D, p. 36
32. Lingo Pandit	200/50	"	"
33. Chalpi Beg	500/350	Turani	S.D, p. 44
34. Zainullah Beg s/o Chalpi Beg	80/20	"	S.D, p. 44
35. Abdul Haziq	400/250	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 45



36. Mir Ismail	100/20	Irani	S.D, p. 45
37. Mustafa Khan	300/120	Afghan	S.D, p. 46
38. Baqar	200/125	Misc.	"
39. Tajalli Khan	600/300	Afghan	"
40. Zain Khan	300/100	"	"
41. Khalil Beg	150/30	Turani	"
42. Jalil Beg	100/20	"	"
43. Sharzah Khan	250/100	Afgnan	"
44. Abu Turab	100/20	Misc.	"
45. Nabi Ali	100/20	"	"
46. Mudraji	100/40	Maratha	"
47. Khushhal Beg	100/30	Turani	S.D, p. 47
48. Sital Das	80/15	Misc.	"
49. Saeed Khan Sherani	800/400	Afghan	"
50. M. Sharif Tulakchi	500/400	"	S.D, p. 49
51. Ismail Khan	200/70	"	S.D, p. 51
52. Iraj	400/120	"	"
53. Behram	100/20	Irani	"
54. Rustam Beg	80/10	"	"

55. Ushar Beg	100/40	Irani	S.D, p. 51
56. Syed Wahid	100/10	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 52
57. Shaikh Fazal	80/10	"	"
58. Lakshman Sen Chauhan	300/300	Rajput	S.D, p. 54
59. Ahmad Khan	500/200	Rurani	S.D, p. 57
60. Mohammad Sharif	80/10	Misc.	"
61. Malluji s/o Maloji	400/180	Maratha	S.D, p. 58
62. Sankhaji s/o Maloji	200/100	"	"
63. Malik Husain	200/180	Turani	S.D, p. 58
64. Yassaji	200/130	Maratha	"
65. Khandoji	150/60	"	"
66. Surdas	80/15	"	"
67. Kalyan Das	100/20	"	S.D, p. 64
68. Aghur Beg	100/40	Turani	S.D, p. 67
69. Mir Mohd. Hadi	400/80	Irani	S.D, p. 89
70. Qilich Mohammad	400/80	Turani	S.D, p. 90
71. Mohd. Raza	150/-	Irani	S.D, p. 91
72. Behkari Tardi	100/20	Turani	S.D, p. 92
73. Panah Muhammad	150/40	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 111

74. Syed Musa	100/25	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 111
75. Jaissun	100/20	Maratha	"
76. Shaikh Muhammad	100/10	Indian Muslim	"
77. Farid	80/20	"	"
78. Mohammad s/o Firoz	80/20	"	"
79. Jahan s/o Fateh Sherani	80/15	Afghan	"
80. Muqaddam Beg	100/20	Turani	S.D, p. 126
81. Qasim Lodi	200/90	Afghan	"
82. Hashim	40/10	Indian Muslim	"
83. Hashim Beg	100/20	Turani	"
84. Allah Yar	80/10	Indian	"
85. Syed Jalal	60/5	"	"
86. Syed Taj	60/5	"	"
87. Sikandar s/o Abdun Nabi	200/200	"	S.D, p. 132
88. Khwaja Rahmat	300/100	Irani	"
89. Khairiyat s/o Sarwar Habashi	150/60	Dakhni	"
90. Mohammad Jafar s/o M. Yusuf	100/20	Indian Muslim	"

91. Mohammad Sadiq	80/15	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 132
92. Syed Sarwar Muta- walli	80/20	"	"
93. Khwaja Ahmad s/o Khwaja Barkhurdar	200/80	Irani	"
94. Ahmad s/o Pira	300/130	Afghan	S.D, p. 133
95. Abu Saeed	150/35	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 138
96. Raval Nanji	400/300	Maratha	"
97. M. Sharif Yasawal	60/15	Irani	"
98. Mir Fakhruddin Ali	600/200	"	S.D, p. 139
99. M. Sharif Jan Sipar Khani	100/25	Afghan	S.D, p. 140
100. Bahri Beg	100/30	Turani	"
101. Abdul Bari	100/20	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 144
102. Kishnaji Sharza Rao	500/300	Maratha	S.D, p. 147
103. Hayat Rai	200/70	"	"
104. Yashwant Rai	100/50	"	S.D, p. 148
105. Kishnaji	200/60	"	S.D, p. 151
106. Harchand Rai s/o Salafi	500/200	"	"
107. Jali Ram b/o Udaji Ram	300/150	"	"

108. Wali Mohd. s/o Asadullah	700/550	Indian Musli	S.D, p. 162
109. Kishnaji Bhaskar	100/20	Maratha	S.D, p. 166
110. Dattaji Bhaskar	100/5	"	S.D, p. 169
111. Rafiuddin s/o Sadruddin	100/-	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 182
112. Hamid s/o Harun	60/20	"	S.D, p. 187
113. Imaduddin Mahmud s/o Masud	150/30	"	S.D, p. 191
114. Mahmud Beg s/o Haji Beg Gilani	100/20	Turani	S.D, p. 193
115. Amanullah s/o Asadullah	300/100	Indian Muslim	"
116. Muhammad Beg	40/-	Turani	S.D, p. 195
117. M. Yusuf s/o Shah Beg Khan	300/100	"	S.D, p. 198
118. Saqi Beg s/o Rustam Beg	250/-	"	S.D, p. 199
119. Abdullah Beg s/o Momin Beg	100/15	"	S.D, p. 200
120. Mir Qasim s/o Mir Ibrahim	100/5	Irani	"
121. Shahab s/o Shahbaz	100/5	Afghan	S.D, p. 201
122. Muhsin Beg s/o Arif Beg	100/10	Turani	S.D, p. 202
123. Mir Husain s/o Mir Maqsud	100/5	Irani	"
124. Sultan Beg s/o Shah Mohd Beg	100/-	Turani	"

125. Baqa Beg s/o Hyder Beg	100/-	Turani	S.D, p. 202
126. Darab Beg s/o Adam Beg	100/-	"	"
-127. Walid Beg s/o Karim Dad	100/5	Afghan	S.D, p. 202
128. Siddi Ambar	200/50	Dakhni	"
129. Hayat Beg s/o Wali Beg	100/-	Turani	S.D, p. 204
130. Darab Beg s/o Aflatun Bahadur	250/50	"	S.D, p. 205
131. Shah Mohd. Beg s/o Nur Beg	100/10	"	"
132. Buddhan Beg s/o Marjan Beg	100/10	"	"
133. Khwaja Inayat s/o Khwaja Haji	100/-	Irani	"
134. Zahid Beg s/o Hyder Beg	100/-	Turani	"
135. Yaqub Beg s/o Haji Beg	100/-	"	"
136. Qasim Beg s/o Mohd Beg	100/-	"	"
137. Ashor Beg s/o Raza Beg	100/-	"	"
138. Abul Qasim s/o Pir Mohd. Beg	100/-	"	"
139. Uday Bhan s/o Sital Das	80/-	Rajput	S.D, p. 206
140. Hari Singh s/o Shish Das	60/-	"	"

141. Mir Khalil s/o Razvi Khan	400/100	Irani	S.D, p. 206
142. Walah Beg s/o Wali Beg	100/5	Turani	S.D, p. 209
143. Muhammad Beg s/o Khusre Beg	60/-	"	S.D, p. 210
144. Taj s/o Muhammad	80/-	Indian Muslim	"
145. Aqa Beg s/o Allah Mahdi	200/50	"	S.D, p. 213
146. Mahmud Beg Kokaltash	300/50	Turani	S.D, p. 222
147. Abul Qasim Atkah	150/40	"	"
148. Davar s/o M. Sharif	100/15	Indian Muslim	"
149. Mahmud Beg	400/50	Turani	"
150. Abul Qasim Arqandi	150/30	Afghan	S.D, p. 226
151. Mohd. Nasir s/o Mohd Husain	500/50	Indian Muslim	S.D, p. 230
152. Zahid Beg s/o Ali Mohammad	80/20	Turani	
153. Mohammad Momin s/o Malik Beg	60/51	"	
154. M. Zahid s/o Tahir Beg	80/10	"	
155. Jumah Khan	500/200	Afghan	
156. Mohammad Khan s/o Ibrahim	100/20	Misc.	
157. Ibrahim s/o Jumah Khan	300/100	Afghan	

158. Saadat s/o Hamid	60/10	Indian
159. Hamid Khan Dakhni	500/200	Dakhni
160. Syed Hamzah	400/200	Indian Muslim
161. Sher Khan	100/30	Afghan
162. Syed Jahan	80/15	Indian Muslim
163. Syed Alam	80/15	"
164. Zainul Abedin	80/15	"
165. Rustam s/o Abdul Karim	60/10	Irani
166. Iraj s/o Qizilbash Khan	400/160	"
167. Rustam	80/20	"
168. Makhoji Dakhni	400/100	Maratha
169. Tulsi Das s/o Pahar Singh Bundela	300/100	Rajput
170. Mohan Singh	250/80	"
171. Hinda Singh	300/100	"
172. Abdulla Mamuri	300/80	Irani
173. Syed Mubarak s/o Syed Adam	80/10	Indian Muslim
174. Syed Adam	80/10	"
175. Mir Abid s/o Mir Jafar	150/50	Irani



176. Mir Syed Ali	100/30	Irani
177. Kishnaji Sharza Rao	500/300	Maratha
178. Jagtap Rai	200/70	"
179. Yashwant Rai	100/50	"
180. Rahimullah s/o Karamullah	700/-	Afghan
181. Khwaja Mirak s/o Latif Mirak	200/65	Irani
182. Dost Ali Bukhari	200/50	Turani
183. Hashim Beg s/o Tahir Beg	100/20	"
184. Muqaddam Beg	100/20	"
185. Allah Yar	80/10	"
186. Syed Ali s/o Abdus Salam	80/10	Indian Muslim
187. Mohammad s/o Shaikh Nasiruddin	80/10	"
188. Dayanat Khan	400/400	Afghan
189. Ilhamullah	300/225	Indian Muslim
190. Shaikh Hatim	300/-	"
191. Mustafa s/o Mohd. Ali Turkman	300/100	Turani
192. Mohd. Ali s/o Kartalab Khan	200/55	"
193. Behram s/o Qizilbash Khan	100/20	Irani

194. Hasan Beg Aqa Murari	80/15	Turani
195. Najaf Ali s/o Qizilbash	400/150	Irani
196. Mirza Khan F. in-law/o Qizilbash Khan	600/400	"
197. Tatar Beg s/o Aurang Khan	100/20	Turani
198. Sakar Beg	250/35	"
199. Hyder Beg s/o Mirza Mohd. Kolani	200/10	"
200. Allah Dad	150/20	Afghan
201. Momin Beg s/o Dost Beg	150/20	Turani
202. Mirza Mohd. s/o Tarsun	150/10	Irani
203. Tahir Beg s/o Fatah Beg Uzbek	100/20	Turani
204. Khanjar Beg b/o Shah Beg Khan	250/50	"
205. Iwaz Beg	80/20	"
206. Mohd. Baqa	100/20	"
207. Narsingdas s/o Raja Dwarka Das	600/550	Rajput
208. Syed Jafar s/o Syed Lutfullah	300/50	Indian Muslim
209. Mir Mohd. Momin s/o Mir M. Taqi	400/10	Irani

210. Maqbul Alam	200/40	Misc.
211. Syed Mir	150/50	Irani
212. Syed Sakhawat	40/5	Indian Muslim
213. Sakhawat s/o Haji Sherwani	100/20	Afghan
214. Muhammad s/o Ghani Turki	300/100	Turani
215. Latif s/o Khan Jahan Shirazi	100/20	Irani
216. Mir Abu Muslim s/o Mir Ali	100/20	"
217. Syed Rafi s/o Syed Mahmud Rasuldar	100/10	"
218. Hafiz Mohd. s/o Sh. Nasiruddin	80/10	Indian Muslim
219. Fateh s/o Mahmud Nuhani	60/10	Afghan
220. Syed Jalal s/o Syed Raji Mohd. Rasuldar	60/5	Indian Muslim
221. Syed Taj Mohd. s/o Syed Raji Mohd. Rasuldar	60/5	"
222. Jait Singh s/o Nanaji Khankar	400/170	Maratha
223. Anjuji s/o Jakloji	250/50	Maratha
224. Ibrahim s/o Kamal Kankar	300/20	Afghan
225. Shankaraji s/o Kasmuji Kankar	500/200	Maratha

226. Yashwant Rao s/o Dakhni	400/300	Maratha
227. Hasan G/S Jalal Beg	150/-	Turani
228. Keshav Rai s/o Hani Rao	400/100	Maratha
229. Alawal s/o Salim	100/-	Turani
230. Alawul s/o Abdur Razzaq	80/-	"
231. Dilawar Deshmukh	800/-	Maratha
232. Sabir s/o Ghazi	250/-	Turani
233. Yar Mohd. s/o Abdulla	100/-	Misc.
234. Kishnaji s/o Jagannath Rao	300/60	Maratha
235. Ataullah	200/40	Misc.
236. Darya s/o Jahanji	80/-	Maratha
237. Nasir Khan Quraishi	200/50	Indian Muslim
238. Yaqub	80/10	"
239. Nasir Khan Gujarati	200/50	"
240. Syed Jamal	100/100	"
241. Farid s/o Nasr Khan	60/10	"
242. Alawul Khan s/o Nasr Khan	60/10	Afghan
243. Daud Khan s/o Nasr Khan	60/5	Afghan
244. Bahadur Khan	40/10	"

245 . Mir Lutfullah s/o Sipahdar	100/30	Afghan
246 . Abul Qasim G/S Khwaja Beg Khan	100/20	Turani
247 . Mir Murad s/o Sipahdar Khan	100/20	Irani
248 . Mir Husain	100/20	"
249 . Raza Quli s/o Muhammad Beg	100/20	"
250 . Mir Baqar s/o Zainul Beg	100/20	"
251 . Mohd . Shafi	100/20	Misc .
252 . Mohd . Saeed	100/10	"
253 . Nauroz Beg	300/50	Turani
254 . Abul Qasim Atkah	150/40	"
255 . Mahmud Beg	400/50	"
—256 . Davar Dad	100/15	Afghan
257 . Mohd . Taqi s/o Mir Mohd . Sharif	80/20	Irani
258 . Khanjar Beg	250/50	Turani
259 . M. Yusuf s/o Shah Beg Khan	300/220	"
260 . Mohd . Salih Haravi	200/30	Irani
261 . Mohd . Sadiq	100/10	Misc .
262 . Jagannath Rathor	700/300	Rajput
263 . Yaqub Beg s/o Khan Dauran	600/250	Turani

264. Sukh Singh	500/170	Rajput
265. Ishan Singh G/S Sakat Singh	80/30	"
266. Sharaf Beg s/o Karimdad Qaqshal	60/-	Turani
267. Himmat Singh s/o Manohar Das Chauhan	80/15	Rajput
268. Abhi Chand s/o Phul Chand	100/20	Misc.
269. Jinji s/o Rao Harchand Sanghawat	400/200	Maratha
270. Akhchand s/o Abhi Chand	80/15	Misc.
271. Mehta Kunwarji	400/90	Maratha
272. Syed Ali s/o Syed Jafar	80/10	Indian Muslim
273. Syed Murtaza s/o Syed Jafar	60/10	"
274. Pratap Singh Chauhan	300/200	Rajput
275. Chandu Beg s/o Nasir Khan	300/150	Afghan
276. Quraish Beg	300/165	Turani
277. Syed Kamal Bukhari	300/100	"
278. Mir Hashim Najafi	300/100	Irani
279. Ahmad Khan s/o Pira	300/100	Afghan
280. Darya Khan	150/40	"
281. Syed Alauddin s/o Syed Abul Fateh	300/80	Indian Muslim

282. Zabardast Beg	300/100	Turani
283. Adil Beg	80/15	"
284. Mir Zainul Abedin	250/45	Irani
285. Abu Turab s/o Zainul Abedin	80/15	Irani
286. Jait Singh s/o Man Singh	100/20	Rajput
287. Khwajgi Rahmatullah s/o Abdullah Beg	100/20	Turani
288. Syam Singh s/o Gaja Dhar	80/20	Rajput
289. Mir Junaid s/o Murtaza Khan	80/20	Irani
290. Qazi Hatim	80/15	Indian Muslim
291. Habib Khan Kakar	80/15	Afghan
292. Nur Khan s/o Lodi Khan	80/15	"
- 293. Sital Das	80/15	Misc.
294. Muzaffar Beg s/o Shaharyari	80/10	Turani
295. Zainul Abedin	80/10	Irani
296. Mir Salih Arab	80/10	Misc.
297. Madho Singh s/o Jograj	200/30	Rajput
298. Saadi Beg	200/20	Turani
299. Shyam Singh Chauhan	150/50	Rajput
300. Bes Singh	150/35	"

✓

301. Jinji	150/30	Maratha
302. Prithi Raj	100/50	Rajput
303. Lonki Nath	100/40	Misc .
304. Hardas	100/30	Misc .
305. Surat Singh	100/25	Rajput
306. Govind Das	80/30	Misc .
307. Rang Singh	80/20	Rajput
308. Jodh Singh	80/20	"
309. Dayal Das	80/20	"
310. Hari Ram	80/20	Misc .
311. Sat Singh	80/15	Rajput
312. Rup Chand	80/10	Misc .
313. Raj Singh	60/25	Rajput
314. Ratan Singh s/o Sakat Singh	60/20	"
315. Brindaban Das	60/15	Misc .
316. Prahlad	60/15	"
317. Syamdas	60/15	"
318. Inder Bhan	60/10	"
319. Hirday Ram	60/10	"



320. Rudar Singh	40/5	Rajput
321. Ugar Sen	40/5	Misc.
322. Kishan Das Chauhan	40/10	Rajput
323. Manrup s/o Maldev Chauhan	150/40	"
324. Pratap	60/10	Misc.
325. Taimur Beg Shamlu	150/30	Turani
326. Shah Beg	150/30	"
327. Sundar Das Khatri	150/30	Rajput
328. Raza Quli	150/30	Irani
329. Mir Mohammad Hadi	400/80	"
330. Adam s/o Abdur Rahman	100/20	Indian Muslim
331. Mir Mohd. son-in-law of Abdur Rahman	60/15	"
332. Shujaat Miana	200/40	Afghan
333. Bazid	150/30	"
334. Mir Qubad b/o Abul Baqa	150/10	Irani
335. Jumman Dakhni	500/200	Dakhni
336. Hamir Rai Chauhan	500/400	Maratha
337. Man Singh s/o Sangram	500/150	Rajput
338. Man Singh s/o Tukman Rai	400/200	"
339. Bakhshi Singh s/o Sahib Rai Kor	250/-	"
340. Jaswant Singh	200	"

341. Sh. Mian s/o Sh. Junaid	150/-	Indian Muslim
342. Jagdish s/o Jagdeo	100/-	Misc.
343. Sarsan s/o Hirday Ram	100/-	"
344. Bhimsen s/o Khem Karan	100/-	Rajput
345. Syed Murtaza	500/100	Indian Muslim
346. Syed Abdullah s/o Syed Alavi	150/-	Irani
347. Durga Das s/o Jadaun Rai	300/50	Maratha
348. Bola Rai s/o Jadaun Rai	200/-	"
349. Dun Chand	200/15	"
350. Khan Ahmad Gilani	300/80	Turani
351. Afrasiyab s/o Ahmad Gilani	100/25	"
352. Sultan Ahmad	300/50	Misc.
353. Habash Khan	250/50	Dakhni
354. Himmat Khan	100/20	"
355. Syed Burhan s/o Syed Kamal Bukhari	250/50	Turani
356. Shah Mohd. Beg Tabrezi	250/50	Irani
357. Manj	300/100	Maratha

358. Mohammad Khan s/o Shahbaz Khan Dotani	200/70	Afghan
359. Nusrat Khan s/o Khan Dotani	150/35	"
360. Mujahid Beg s/o Sikandar Beg Kolani	200/50	"
361. Syed Khan s/o Abdul Yusuf Zai	200/50	"
362. Raghunath s/o Mal Hada	200/50	Rajput
363. Hakim Ratna	200/20	Turani
364. Nisar Mohd. s/o Nur Mohd.	150/50	"
365. Maisari Singh Chauhan	150/50	Maratha
366. Muhammad Beg Yar s/o Paindah Beg Bukhari	150/40	Turani
367. Allah Yar s/o Paindah Beg Bukhari	100/25	"
368. Ayaz Beg	80/20	"
369. Khuda Yar Beg	60/15	"
370. Mir Usman s/o Mir Hamzah	80/20	Irani
371. Abul Khair s/o Kamil Khan	150/35	Misc.
372. Ilhamullah s/o Shahbaz Khan Kanboh	150/30	Afghan

373.	Darya Khan Sarwani	150/30	Afghan
374.	Daulat Khan b/o Ahdad Khan	150/20	"
375.	Haibatullah s/o Allah Quli	150/20	Irani
376.	Abdur Rahman s/o Mohd. Muhsin	150/20	Misc.
377.	Mir Jamshad	100/110	Irani
378.	Diler Khan	100/60	Afghan
379.	Pir Khan	100/20	"
380.	Sulaiman Beg Atkah	100/30	Turani
381.	Sukur Beg s/o Khurd Beg Kabuli	100/30	Afghan
382.	Alam Beg s/o Sukur Beg	80/10	Turani
383.	Khushhal s/o Yadgar Beg	100/30	"
384.	Khalish Beg G. s/o Tardi Beg	100/20	"
385.	Kamran Beg s/o Malik Husain	100/20	"
386.	Jalaluddin Mahmud s/o M. Muqim	100/20	Indian Muslim
387.	Mohd. Sharif	100/20	"
388.	Ahmad Khan s/o Abdus Sattar Dakhni	100/20	Dakhni
389.	Asad Beg s/o Paha Pwan Gohar	100/20	Turani

390.	Khawaja Quraish Ahmad	100/20	Irani
391.	Imdad Beg s/o Khudawand Turkman	100/15	Turani
392.	Hasan Ali nephew of Khanazad Quli Turkman	100/15	"
393.	Faulad Khan	100/15	Afghan
394.	Alawul	40/5	"
395.	Mohd. Sharif, br.in-law Azdullah	80/20	Misc.
396.	Hayat Khan	80/20	"
397.	Gharibullah b/o Karamullah	80/10	"
398.	Behram Quli s/o Maldar Beg	80/10	Turani
399.	Shah Quli s/o Tahmas Quli	80/10	Irani
400.	Allah Yar s/o Mirki	80/10	Irani
401.	Khaliq Beg b/o Zaberdest Beg	80/10	Turani
402.	Dost Beg	80/10	"
403.	Mirza Mohammad	80/10	Irani
404.	Mohd. Jamal	80/10	Misc.
405.	Syed Khan s/o Harun Khan	80/10	"
406.	M. Ashiq G.S. of Khan Alam	60/15	Afghan

407 . Shah Beg b/o Adil Beg	60/10	Turani
408 . Sh. Hatim s/o Sh. Abdul Karim	60/10	Indian Muslim
409 . Khizr Khan s/o Ghani Khan	60/70	Afghan
410 . Hari Singh s/o Duda	1500/1000	"
411 . Khwaja Mir Mandudi	80/10	"
412 . Hasan Khan s/o Pira	150/40	"
413 . M. Zahid	700/325	Misc.
414 . Ali Aqa	200/20	Irani
415 . Mohd. Taqi s/o Nabi	500/100	Indian Muslim
416 . Sarang	300/300	Misc.
417 . Abul Qasim	100/20	Indian Muslim
418 . Muhammad Murad Beg	100/20	Turani
419 . Mohammad Saeed s/o Faulad quli	100/10	Irani
420 . Abu Muslim b/o M. Saeed	40/10	Indian Muslim
421 . Mohd. Rafi	250/70	"
422 . Mohd. Sharif s/o M. Tahir	150/30	"
423 . Mir Beg s/o Qira Beg	100/20	Irani
424 . Mir Jan s/o Faizullah Bukhari	150/30	Turani

425. Mohd. Masum s/o Mir Qasim	250/20	Irani
426. Firoz Kawi	100/30	"
427. Ibrahim Khan	300/50	Afghan
428. Darya Khan Daudji	500/-	"
429. Qilich Beg s/o Qira Beg	100/20	Turani
430. Dayanat Khan	100/20	Afghan
431. Qamaruddin	200/40	Indian Muslim
432. Fateh Dost s/o Bahadur Beg Jalavi	200/40	Irani
433. Mir Qubad s/o Sharif Khan	150/10	Turani
434. Qizilbash Khan	500/210	"
435. Iraj	400/140	Irani
436. Rustam	80/20	"
437. Hasan Beg s/o Farrukh	100/15	Turani
438. Nauroz Beg	300/50	Irani
439. Hakim Sadid	300/40	Indian Muslim
440. Mir Murad Mazandarani	100/20	Irani
441. Khwaja Usman	100/20	"

442. Khuda Yar	80/10	Afghan
443. Gopal	150/15	Misc.
444. Abdul Momin	60/-	Turani
445. Khushnud Abrar	60/5	"
446. Mohd. Tahir	300/40	"
447. Ibrahim Beg Jan Sipar Khani	150/20	"
448. Gopinath	100/20	Maratha
449. Mir Mahdi s/o Ali Asghar	150/-	Irani
450. Syed Qaisar	150/20	Indian
451. Ahmad Khan	300/80	"
452. Abdullah s/o Kartalab Khan	200/50	Turani
453. Mohd. Ali s/o Kartalab Khan	200/40	"
454. Talib Beg s/o Jalil Beg	80/-	"
455. Sh. Muzaffar s/o Sh. Bakhshi	60/-	Indian Muslim
456. Malik Nisar Mohd. s/o Shaikh	60/-	"
457. Qaisar s/o Daulat	60/-	Misc.
458. Pratap Rao s/o Gesu Rao	300/300	Maratha
459. Isaji s/o Dinnaaji	40/5	"



460. Sh. Fazil s/o Makhdum	100/20	Indian Muslim
461. M. Zahid	500/90	"
462. Tahir Beg s/o Fatah Beg	100/20	Turani
463. Mihr Ali s/o Kamaluddin	60/10	Misc.
464. Syed Jamal	100/30	Indian Muslim
465. Syed Mubarak	80/10	"
466. Syed Adam	80/10	"
467. Mir Kalam s/o Sharif Khan	200/60	Irani
468. Mir Khwaja	200/60	"
469. Mir Abid b/o Mir Jafar	150/50	Irani
470. Mir Syed Ali	130/30	"
471. Qadir Dad	500/30	Afghan
472. Shafyatullah s/o Sazawar Muhhadi	500/150	Irani
473. Mir Murad s/o Mir Musa Mazandarani	700/600	"
474. Karim Dad Beg Qaashal	700/350	Turani
475. Syed Ali s/o Malik Ambar	500/100	Dakhni
476. Qadir Dad Khan	500/30	Misc.

477. Khudawand Khan Dakhni	500/80	Dakhni
478. Manku Ram Dakhni	500/80	"
479. Mustafa Khan Khwafi	700/250	Irani

APPENDIX B

TABLES SHOWING PROPORTION BETWEEN  
NOBLES, TROOPERS AND HORSES

TABLE "A"

The Table showing at least three generations of a trooper serving under a noble at the same time

S.No. 1	Name of the Noble 2	Date and 3 Year	Troopers 4	Group 5
1. (a)	Qizilbash Khan Afshar	8 Jamadi II 1058 A.H.; 30 June 1648; 22nd R/Y	Sheikh Buddhan S/o Sheikh Lutfullah	Sheikhzada Siddiqi
(b)	"	"	Sheikh Kamat S/o Sheikh Buddhan	"
(c)	"	"	Sheikh Shahbaz S/o Sheikh Kama	"
2. (a)	Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan	24 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 31 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y	Daulat S/o Mubarak	Muhaddi (?)
(b)	"	"	Hayat S/o Mubarak	"
(c)	"	"	Nazar Beg S/o Hayat	"
(d)	"	16 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 23 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y	Baqi S/o Hayat	"
3. (a)	Ranaji	19 Moh. 1060 A.H.; 22 Jan. 1650; 23rd R/Y	Taoji S/o Lokoji	Rajput Dakhni
(b)	"	"	Timaji S/o Lokoji	Rajput Dakhni
(c)	"	"	Saloji S/o Timaji	"
4. (a)	Maloji Bhonsle	6 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 11 May 1647; 20th R/Y	Hadji S/o Timaji	"
(b)	"	17 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 22 May 1647; 20th R/Y	Behloji S/o Sipanji	"

TABLE "A" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
	(c)	Maloji Bhonsle		30 Jan. II 1057 A.H.; 2 Aug. 1647; 21st R/Y		Sivaji S/o Behloji		Rajput Dakhni
5.	(a)	Arab Khan		6 Moh. 1960 A.H.; 9 Jan. 1650; 23rd R/Y		Nisar Beg/ S/o Saeed Beg		Aqa Kurd
	(b)	"		9 Shaban 1058 A.H.; 29 Aug. 1648; 22nd R/Y		Baram Beg S/o Nisar Beg.		"
	(c)	"		13 Zilhijj 1059 A.H.; 18 Dec. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Ismail Beg S/o Nisar Beg		"

TABLE "B"

The Table showing at least two generations of a trooper serving a noble at the same time

S.No. 1	Name of the Noble 2	Date and Year 3	Troopers 4	Group 5
1. (a)	Qizilbash Khan Afshar	8 Jam. II 1058 A.H.; 30 June 1648; 22nd R/Y	Mir Lutf S/o Mir Hashim	Mughal Saadaat
(b)	"	"	Mir Zarif S/o Lutf	"
2. (a)	Darvesh Beg Qaqshal	11 Rabi I 1056 A.H.; 27 Apr. 1646; 19th R/Y	Mohammad Beg S/o Dildar Beg	Qaqshal
(b)	"	23 Rabi I 1056 A.H.; 9 May 1646; 19th R/Y	Qasim Beg S/o Mohammad Beg	"
3. (a)	"	10 Zi Qada 1059 A.H.; 25 Nov. 1648; 22nd R/Y	Daulat Beg S/o Baz Beg	"
(b)	"	14 Safar 1060 A.H.; 16 Feb. 1650; 23rd R/Y	Nisar Beg S/o Daulat Beg	"
4. (a)	Kartalab Khan	7 Moh. 1058 A.H.; 2 Feb. 1648; 21st R/Y	Daulat S/o Sikandar	Afghan
(b)	"	"	Sikandar S/o Daulat	"
5. (a)	Hadi Dad Khan	3 Zi Qada 1055 A.H.; 21 Dec. 1645; 19th R/Y	Syed S/o Sharif	Afghan Bangashi
(b)	"	27 Zi Qada 1055 A.H.; 14 Jan. 1646; 19th R/Y	Fatch S/o Syed	"
6. (a)	"	3 Ramzan 1064 A.H.; 18 Jul. 1653; 25th R/Y	Jalal S/o Ali	Afghan Lodi
(b)	"	1 Shawwal 1064 A.H.; 15 Aug. 1653; 25th R/Y	Darvesh S/o Jalal	"

Contd.....

TABLE "B" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
7.	(a)	Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan	24 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 31 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Jamal S/o Haji		Rajput	
	(b)	"	"		Taiyab S/o Jamal		"	
8.	(a)	Ilhamullah S/o Rashid Khan	25 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 1 Nov. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Nazar S/o Qalandar		Kakar	
	(b)	"	"		Bayazid S/o Nazar		"	
9.	(a)	Banaji	8 Rabi 1057 A.H.; 13 Apr. 1647; 20th R/Y		Lokoji S/o Ramaji		Rajput Jadaun	
	(b)	"	28 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 2 June 1647; 20th R/Y		Taroji S/o Lokoji		"	
	(c)	"	19 Moh. 1060 A.H.; 22 Jan. 1650, 23rd R/Y		Taoji S/o Lokoji		"	
10.	(a)	"	"		Timaji S/o Lokoji		Rajput Dakhni	
	(b)	"	"		Salaji S/o Timaji		"	
11.	(a)	Maloji Bhonsle	6 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 11 May 1647; 20th R/Y		Maloji S/o Daloji		"	
	(b)	"	"		Rayoji S/o Maloji		"	
12.	(a)	"	1 Rajab 1057 A.H.; 2 Aug. 1647; 21st R/Y		Eloji S/o Nathoji		"	
	(b)	"	"		Emaji S/o Eloji		"	

Contd.....

TABLE "B" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
13. (a)	Jadaun Rai	24 Moh. 1060 A.H.; 27 Jan. 1650; 23rd R/Y				Kishnaji S/o Ranuji		Rajput Dakhni
(b)	"	23 Moh. 1060 A.H.; 26 Jan. 1650; 23rd R/Y				Heroji S/o Kishnaji		"
14. (a)	Udaji Ram	21 Jan. II 1056 A.H.; 4 Aug. 1646; 20th R/Y				Sheikh Bahai S/o Chand		Sheikhzada Qureshi
(b)	"	3 Jan. I 1056 A.H.; 17 June 1646; 19th R/Y				Ghazi S/o Sheikh Bahai		"
15. (a)	"	7 Moh. 1058 A.H.; 2 Feb. 1648; 21st R/Y				Jalal S/o Ganga		Afghan Ghorfi
(b)	"	3 Jan. I 1056 A.H.; 17 June 1646; 19th R/Y				Khudawand S/o Jalal		"
(c)	"	"				Ujalki S/o Jalal		"
16. (a)	"	"				Kishnaji S/o Kaluji		Pandit
(b)	"	23 Jan. II 1056 A.H.; 6 Aug. 1646; 20th R/Y				Rudraji S/o Kishnaji		"
(c)	"	14 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 19 May 1647; 20th R/Y				Hami Rao S/o Kishnaji		"
17. (a)	Habash Khan	19 Rabi II 1056 A.H.; 4 June 1646; 19th R/Y				Rambhaji S/o Ranuji		Rajput Dakhni
(b)	"	"				Bhiknaji S/o Rambhaji		"

Contd.....



TABLE "B" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
18. (a)	Habash Khan		26 Rab1 II 1056 A.H.; 11 June 1646; 19th R/Y		Siddi Baleel S/o Siddi Kale		Habashi	
(b)	"		"		Siddi Suroor S/o Siddi Baleel		"	
19. (a)	"		"		Tirmal Rao S/o Timaji		Zunnardar	
(b)	"		"		Jakhoji S/o Tirmal Rao		"	
20. (a)	Arab Khan		9 Shaban 1058 A.H.; 29 Aug. 1648; 22nd R/Y		Karim S/o Jalal		Rajput Bais	
(b)	"		5 Ramzan 1052 A.H.; 27 Nov. 1642; 16th R/Y		Kale S/o Karimdad		"	
21. (a)	"		6 Moh. 1060 A.H.; 9 Jan. 1650; 23rd R/Y		Nisar Beg S/o Saeed Beg		Aqa Kurd	
(b)	"		9 Shaban 1058 A.H.; 29 Aug. 1648; 22nd R/Y		Bairam Beg S/o Nisar Beg.		"	
(c)	"		13 Zi Hiji 1059 A.H.; 18 Dec. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Ismail Beg S/o Nisar Beg		"	
22. (a)	Mohd. Sharif Tulakchi		22 Shawwal 1056 A.H.; 1 Dec. 1646; 20th R/Y		Mohd. Ata S/o Mohd. Salih		Tulakchi	
(b)	"		8 Jam. I 1052 A.H.; 4 Aug. 1642; 15th R/Y		Mohd. Islam S/o Salih		"	
(c)	"		9 Zi Qada 1055 A.H.; 27 Dec. 1646; 19th R/Y		Mohd. Dost S/o Mohd. Islam		"	

Contd.....

TABLE "B" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
23.	(a)	Mohd. Sharif Tulakchi	28 Safar 1058 A.H.; 24 March 1648; 21st R/Y	Mujib Beg S/o Ewaz Beg	Tulakchi			
	(b)	"	8 Safar 1058 A.H.; 4 March 1648; 21st R/Y	Ashor Beg S/o Mujib Beg	"			
24.	(a)	Mir Mohd. Ali S/o Mir Musa Mazandarani	6 Jam. II 1053 A.H.; 4 May 1652; 26th R/Y	Sheikh Ismail S/o Sheikh Zainuddin	Siddiqui			
	(b)	Mir Mohd. Ali S/o Mir Musa Mazandarani	5 Rajab 1060 A.H.; 4 July 1650; 24th R/Y	Sheikh Abdur Rasul S/o Sheikh Ismail	"			
25.	(a)	Sabaji Salik	20 Jam. II 1057 A.H.; 23 July 1647; 21st R/Y	Sheikh Farid S/o Ashraf-ul-Mulk	Sheikhzada Bhelum			
	(b)	"	25 Ramzan 1057 A.H.; 24 Oct. 1647; 21st R/Y	Sheikh Fathullah S/o Sheikh Farid	"			

what is the true form of  
the date?

TABLE "C"

The Table showing brothers serving under a noble at the same time

S.No. 1	Name of the Noble 2	Date and 3 Year	Troopers 4	Group 5
1. (a)	Husamuddin Khan	16 Shaban 1057 A.H.; 16 Sept. 1647; 21st R/Y	Ram Das S/o Kharak Sen	Rajput Jadaun
(b)	"	"	Ram Chand S/o Kharak Sen	"
2. (a)	"	28 Safar 1058 A.H.; 24 March 1648; 21st R/Y	Abdur Rehman S/o Sheikh Raju	Sheikhzada Qureshi
(b)	"	"	Mohd.Amin S/o Raju	"
3. (a)	Darvesh Beg Qaqshal	26 Shaban 1058 A.H.; 15 Sept. 1648; 22nd R/Y	Nisar Beg S/o Baqi Beg	Qaqshal
(b)	"	"	Khush Hal Beg S/o Baqi Beg	"
4. (a)	Khudawand Khan Dakhni	4 Shawwal 1058 A.H.; 22 Oct. 1648; 22nd R/Y	Abdul Hakim S/o Abdur Rahim	Siddiqui
(b)	"	"	Abdul Karim S/o Sh. Abdur Rahim	"
5. (a)	Rashid Khan Ansari	2 Moh. 1054 A.H.; 11 March 1644; 17th R/Y	Alah Dad S/o Fatch	Afghan
(b)	"	"	Hyder S/o Fateh	"

Contd.....

TABLE "C" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
6.	(a)	Rashid Khan Ansari	2 Moh. 1054 A.H.; 11 March 1644; 17th R/Y		Murad S/o Misri		Afghan	
	(b)	"	"		Hamda S/o Misri		"	
7.	(a)	Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan Ansari	8 Jam. I 1056 A.H.; 22 June 1646; 19th R/Y		Kar S/o Sahak		"	
	(b)	Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan Ansari	"		Nadim S/o Sahak		"	
8.	(a)	"	24 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 31 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Nazar Beg S/o Hayat		Afghan Bangashi	
	(b)	"	27 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 3 Nov. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Baqi S/o Hayat		"	
9.	(a)	Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan Ansari	15 Moh. 1059 A.H.; 29 Jan. 1649; 22nd R/Y		Peerzada S/o Mirza		Khail	
	(b)	"	24 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 31 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Qalandar S/o Mirza		"	
10.	(a)	"	"		Raj S/o Kajju		Lodari (?)	
	(b)	"	"		Manjnun S/o Kajju		"	
11.	(a)	"	"		Ali S/o Shamsher		"	
	(b)	"	"		Jamal S/o Shamsher		"	
12.	(a)	Kishnaji Rao	12 Zi Qada 1056 A.H.; 20 Dec. 1046; 20th R/Y		Sheikh Gharib S/o Sheikh Ibrahim		Sheikhzada Siddiqi	
	(b)	"	26 Zi Qada 1056 A.H.; 3 Jan. 1647; 20th R/Y		Sheikh Kamal S/o Sheikh Ibrahim		"	

Contd.....

TABLE "C" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
13.	(a)	Maloji Bhonsle	6 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 11 May 1647; 20th R/Y	Bhanji S/o Kondaji	Pandit			
	(b)	"	"	Modhaji S/o Kondaji	"			
14.	(a)	"	1 Rajab 1057 A.H.; 2 Aug. 1647; 21st R/Y	Emaji S/o Nathoji	Rajput Dakhni			
	(b)	"	"	Eloji S/o Nathoji	"			
15.	(a)	Jadaun Rai	13 Zi Hijj 1056 A.H.; 20 Jan. 1647; 20th R/Y	Jankoji S/o Kokji	"			
	(b)	"	6 Rabi I 1057 A.H; 11 April 1647; 20th R/Y	Makoji S/o Kokji	"			
16.	(a)	Rustam Rao	18 Rabi I 1057 A.H.; 23 Apr. 1647; 20th R/Y	Modji S/o Timaji	Rajput Dakhni			
	(b)	"	20 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 25 May 1647; 20th R/Y	Timaji S/o Timaji	"			
	(c)	"	28 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 2 June 1647; 20th R/Y	Daloji S/o Timaji	"			
17.	(a)	Udaji Ram	3 Jam. I 1056 A.H.; 17 June 1646; 19th R/Y	Venkat S/o Jalal	Ghori			
	(b)	"	"	Ujalki S/o Jalal	"			
18.	(a)	"	21 Jam. II 1056 A.H.; 4 Aug. 1646; 20th R/Y	Syed Jalal S/o Syed Ismail	Saadaat Husani			
	(b)	"	"	Syed Chunnu S/o Syed Ismail	"			

Contd.....

TABLE "C" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
19.	(a)	Udaji Ram	23 Jan. 1056 A.H.; 20 Aug. 1646; 20th R/Y	23 Jan. II 1056 A.H.;		Naroji S/o Timaji		Pandit
	(b)	"		"		Nakoji S/o Timaji		"
20.	(a)	"	2 Moh. 1058 A.H.; 28 Jan. 1648; 21st R/Y			Damaji S/o Narsing Rao		Rajput Dakhni
	(b)	"	28 Moh. 1058 A.H.; 23 Feb. 1648; 21st R/Y			Kishnaji S/o Narsing Rao		"
	(c)	"	30 Rabi II 1057 A.H.; 4 June 1647; 20th R/Y			Dinkar Rai S/o Narsing Rao		"
21.	(a)	Usman Khan Rohilla	4 Jan. I 1058 A.H.; 27 May 1648; 21st R/Y			Abdullah S/o Ayub		Afghan Kalyani (?)
	(b)	"		"		Abdun Nabi S/o Ayub		"
22.	(a)	Habash Khan	19 Rabi II 1056 A.H.; 4 June 1646; 19th R/Y			Kalyan Rao S/o Malhar Rao		Pandit Zunnaadar
	(b)	"		"		Sawant Rao S/o Malhar Rao		"
23.	(a)	"	19 Rabi II 1056 A.H.; 4 June 1646; 19th R/Y			Siddi Jauhar S/o Umar		Habashi
	(b)	"		"		Siddi Ismail S/o Umar		"
24.	(a)	Habash Khan	29 Zi Hijj 1053 A.H.; 9 Mar. 1644; 17th R/Y			Raoli S/o Mankoji		Rajput Dakhni
	(b)	"	26 Rabi II 1056 A.H.; 11 June 1646; 19th R/Y			Birjuj S/o Mankoji		"

Contd.....

TABLE "C" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
25.	(a)	Habash Khan		26 Rabi II 1056 A.H.; 11 June 1646; 19th R/Y		Insaji S/o Jagan Nath Rao		Rajput Dakhni
	(b)	"		"		Isaji S/o Jagan Nath Rao		"
26.	(a)	Arab Khan		9 Jam. II 1058 A.H.; 1 July 1648; 22nd R/Y		Mir Ahmed Beg S/o Mir Mohammad		Arab
	(b)	"		"		Mir Mansur Beg S/o Mir Mohammad		"
	(c)	"		9 Shaban 1058 A.H.; 29 Aug. 1648; 22nd R/Y		Daulat Beg S/o Mir Mohammad		"
27.	(a)	"		"		Bairam Beg S/o Nisar Beg		Aqa Kurd
	(b)	"		13 Zi Hijj 1059 A.H.; 18 Dec. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Ismail Beg S/o Nisar Beg		"
28.	(a)	"		21 Zi Hijj 1059 A.H.; 26 Dec. 1649; 23rd R/Y		Mir Mohd. S/o Mohammad		Rajput Khokaka
	(b)	"		3 Shaban 1061 A.H.; 22 July 1650; 25th R/Y		Pir Mohd. S/o Mohammad		"
29.	(a)	Mohammad Sharif Tulakchi		8 Jam. I 1052 A.H.; 4 Aug. 1642; 15th R/Y		Mohammad Islam S/o Mohammad Salih		Tulakchi
	(b)	"		22 Shawwal 1056 A.H.; 1 Dec. 1646; 20th R/Y		Mohammad Ata S/o Mohammad Salih		"
30.	(a)	Mirza Mohammad Talib		27 Shaban 1061 A.H.; 15 Aug. 1651; 25th R/Y		Khan Beg S/o Bairam Beg		Mughal

Contd.....

TABLE "C" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
30.	(b)	Mirza Mohammad Talib	27 Shaban 1062 A.H.; 3 Aug. 1652; 26th R/Y	Hasan Beg S/o Bairam Beg	Mughal			
31.	(a)	Allah Quli Beg	9 Zi Qada 1056 A.H.; 17 Dec. 1646; 20th R/Y	Numan Beg S/o Ashor Beg	-			
	(b)	"	"	Shaida Beg S/o Ashor Beg	-			
32.	(a)	Beeroji Dehkar	11 Jam. I 1053 A.H.; 28 July 1643; 16th R/Y	Kayyaji S/o Mankoji	Dehkar			
	(b)	"	"	Kishnaji S/o Mankoji	"			
33.	(a)	Madho Singh S/o Jog Raj	17 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 24 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y	Damoran S/o Dev Sen	Rajput Bais			
	(b)	"	24 Shawwal 1059 A.H.; 31 Oct. 1649; 23rd R/Y	Damorad S/o Dev Sen	"			



TABLE "D"

The Table showing the discrepancy in the period of varification of the troopers and branding of their horses.

S.No.	Noble	Trooper	Group	Domicile	Breed	No.	Date of Ist brand- ing	Date of 2nd brand- ing	Date of 3rd branding	period between these dates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Sazawar Khan	Maura Beg S/o Dumdar Beg	-	-	Yabu	1	20 Jan.I 1056 A.H. 19th R/Y	11 Saf.1060 AH;23rd R/Y	-	3 Yrs.& 8 months
2.	"	Ewaz Beg S/o Barlas Pipki Beg	Barlas	-	Turki	1	29 Rab.I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y	22 Zi Q.1056 AH;20th R/Y	-	7 months only
3.	Qazzaq Khan	Mirza Mohd. S/o Faulad Beg	-	Hisar	"	1	18 Shaw. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	9 Rab.I 1061 AH;24th R/Y	-	3 Yrs.& 4 months.
4.	Uzbek Khan	Daulat Beg S/o Amir Beg	-	-	"	1	18 Shab. 1045 AH; 18th R/Y	5 Zi Q.1054 AH;18th R/Y	-	2 months only
5.	"	Rehman Quli Beg S/o Safi Quli	-	Hisar	"	1	13 Jan.I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y	2 Moh.1060 AH;23rd R/Y	-	3 Yrs.& 6 months.
6.	"	Madho Das S/o Bal Chand	Rajput	"	"	1	19 Jan.I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y	2 Moh.1060 AH;23rd R/Y	-	3 Yrs.& 6 months.
7.	"	Jahandar Khan S/o Hyder	Rajput Bakal	-	Yabu	1	14 Rab.II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	6 Moh.1060 AH;23rd R/Y	-	2 Yrs.& 7 months.

Contd.....

TABLE "D" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11
8.		Hadi Dad Khan		Qambar S/o Qalandar		Afghan Bangashi		-		Turki		1 27 Zi Q. 1051055; AH; 19th R/Y		11 Zi Q. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		-		-		1 Yr. & 11 months.
9.		"		Azmat S/o Izzat		Afghan		-		"		1 3 Zi Hiji 1055 AH; 19th R/Y		11 Zi Q. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		-		-		1 Yr. & 10 months.
10.		"		Hasan S/o Rajan		Afghan Karrani		-		"		1 13 Zi Hiji 1055 AH; 19th R/Y		11 Zi Q. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		-		-		1 Yr. & 10 months.
11.		"		Mir Ismail S/o Mirza Husain		Saadaat Husaini		-		"		1 27 Rab. I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y		15 Zi Q. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		-		-		1 Yr. & 7 months.
12.		"		Raja S/o Khwajang		Afghan Kashi		-		"		1 3 Zi Hiji 1055 AH; 19th R/Y		29 Zi Q. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		-		-		1 Yr. & 11 months.
13.		Asadullah S/o Rashid Khan		Akhtar S/o Man Singh		Afghan		-		"		1 16 Zi Q. 1053 AH; 17th R/Y		8 Jan. I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y		26 Shaw. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y		-		2 Yrs. & 5 months; 4 Yrs. & 5 months.
14.		Ilhamullah S/o Rashid Khan		Shahbaz S/o Sheikh Niazi		Sarkhail		-		"		1 15 Moh. 1049 AH; 12th R/Y		25 Shaw. 1059 AH; 23rd R/Y		-		-		10 Yrs. & 8 months.
15.		Dannaji S/o Bahadurji		Syed S/o Ismail		Rajput		-		Yabu		1 5 Zi Hiji 1054 AH; 18th R/Y		16 Shab. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y		7 Saf. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y		-		2 Yrs. & 8 months; 2 Yrs. & 6 months.

Contd.....

TABLE "D" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11
16.	Ranaji	Sheikh Bhikkhan S/o Makhan	Sheikh-zada Husaini	-	Turki	1	6 Rab. II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	19 Moh. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	18 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 9 months; 9 months only										
17.	"	Daud S/o Miranji	Ghori	-	"	1	6 Rab. II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	19 Moh. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	18 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 9 months; 2 Yrs.& 9 months.										
18.	Jadaun Rai	Kishnaji S/o Ramuji	Rajput Dakhni	-	Tazi	1	6 Rab. II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	27 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	-	2 Yrs.& 7 months.										
19.	"	Junaid S/o Shamsuddin	Rajput Khokhar	-	Turki	1	6 Rabi II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	3 Saf. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	21 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 10 months; 9 months only										
20.	"	Jaoji S/o Lokoji	Rajput Dakhni	-	Yabu	1	6 Rab. II 1060 AH; 20th R/Y	14 Moh. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	21 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 9 months; 10 months only										
21.	"	Sonji S/o Manji	"	-	Turki	1	6 Rab. II 1067 AH; 20th R/Y	14 Moh. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	21 Zi Q. 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 9 months; 10 months only										
22.	Rustam Rao	Niamji S/o Siddhoji	Pandit Zunnardar	-	Tazi	1	6 Rabi II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	25 Rab. II 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	-	3 Years.										
23.	"	Kondji S/o Lolji	Rajput Dakhni	-	"	1	6 Rab. II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	17 Jam. I 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	-	3 Yrs.										

Contd.....

TABLE "D" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11
24.	Rustam Rao	Rawat Rao S/o Aubaji	Rajput Pawar	-	Turki	1	6 Rabi II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	17 Jam.I 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y	-	3 Yrs.										
25.	"	Isaji S/o Nathoji	Rajput Dakhni	-	Tazi	1	6 Rabi.II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	19 Jam.II 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	-	4 Yrs.										
26.	"	Tokoji S/o Taqaji	Rajput Mukimla(?)	-	Yabu	1	6 Rab.II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	18 Jam.II 1060 AH; 24th R/Y	-	4 Yrs.										
27.	Ahmed Khan Niazi	Ishaq Ali S/o Abul Hasan	Kambo	-	Turki	1	23 Zi Hijj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	4 Yrs.& 11 months.										
28.	☞ -	Ali Mohd.S/o Nur Mohd.	Kheikhzada Bhelum	-	"	1	23 Zi Hijj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	4 Yrs.& 11 months										
29.	"	Sara S/o Shah Bahadin	Afghan Niazi	-	Tazi	1	23 Zi Hijj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	4 Yrs.& 11 months										
30.	"	Shah S/o Alawul	"	-	"	1	23 Zi Hijj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	4 Yrs. 11 months										

Contd.....

TABLE "D" (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Ahmed Khan Niazi	Burhan S/o Bahlol	Afghan Niazi	-	Yabu	1	9 Moh. 1054 AH; 17th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	4 Yrs. & 10 months.
32.	"	Khwaja Ahmad S/o Khwaja Waris	Sheikhzada Siddiqui	-	Turki	1	19 Zi Hijj 1054 AH; 18th R/Y	16 Zi Q. 1058 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 11 months.
33.	Mohd. Sharif Tulakchi	Mohd. Dost S/o Mohd. Islam	Tulakchi	-	Turki	1	8 Jam. I 1053 AH; 15th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 6 months.
34.	"	Sheikh Shah Mohd. S/o Sheikh Raju	Qureishi	-	"	1	12 Jam. II 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 5 months.
35.	"	Mir Nasir S/o Mir Niamatullah	Tulakchi	"	"	1	12 Jam. II 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	28 Saf. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	3 Yrs. & 5 months; 2 Yrs. 3 Months.
36.	"	Jam Mohammad S/o Nazir Beg	Qipchaq	-	"	1	8 Jam. II 1051 AH; 15th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 21st R/Y	12 Saf. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	4 Yrs. & 5 months; 2 yrs. & 3 months.
37.	"	Shahbaz Beg S/o Fateh Beg	Tulakchi	-	"	1	12 Jam. II 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	1 Zi Q. 1056 AH; 20th R/Y	3 Yrs. & 5 months; 11 months.

Contd.....

TABLE "D" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11
38.	Mohd. Sharif Tulakchi	Mohd. Arif S/o Wali Beg	Barias	-	Turki	1	8 Jam. II 1051 AH; 15th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	28 Saf. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	4 Yrs. & 5 months; 2 Yrs. & 2 months.										
39.	"	Mujib Beg S/o Ewaz Beg	Tulakchi	-	Yabu	1	12 Jam. II 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	28 Saf. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	3 Yrs. & 5 months; 2 Yrs. & 3 months.										
40.	"	Talib S/o Luqman	Afghan Lohani	-	"	1	12 Jam. II 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	9 Zi Q. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	27 Shaw. 1056 AH; 20th R/Y	3 Yrs. & 5 months; 11 months; 1 Yr. & 4 months. The date of his 4th muster is 28 Saf. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y										
41.	"	Mohd. Dost S/o Mohd. Islam.	Tulakchi	-	Turki	1	8 Jam. I 1052 AH; 15th R/Y	9 Ziq. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 6 months.										

TABLE "E"

S.No.	Mansabdar	Group	Domicile	Breed	No.	Date of Ist Branding	Date of 2nd Branding	Date of 3rd Branding	Period between these dates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Abdullah Beg	-	-	Turki	2	6 Raj. 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	12 Shaw. 1054 AH; 18th R/Y	26 Zi Q. 1054 AH; 19th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 3 months, 1 month & 13 days only.
2.	Mohmood S/o Kamal	Afghan	-	"	1	1 Raj. 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	22 Moh. 1055 AH; 18th R/Y	11 Ram. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	2 Yrs.& 6 months; 2 Yrs.& 8 months.
3.	Bhakri Daulat S/o Bahadur Beg	Chaghta	Andijan	"	4	22 Raj. 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	25 Zi Hjj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	1 Saf. 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	5 months only; 3 Yrs.& 1 month; 1 Yr.1 month 12 days. The date of his 4th muster is 13 Rab.I 1058 AH; 21st R/Y
4.	Sajawal S/o Haji	Afghan Serwani	"	"	1	Rajab 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	7 Rab.II 1055 AH; 18th R/Y	9 Rab.II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	2 Yrs.& 7 months; 2 Yrs.
5.	Madho Singh S/o Jog Raj	Rajput Kachwaha	-	"	3	17 Jam.II 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	5 Ram. 1059 AH; 23rd R/Y	-	2 Yrs.& 2 months.
6.	Syed Ali	-	Burhanpur	"	1	28 Rab.I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y	15 Shab. 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	-	2 Yrs.& 4 months.

Contd.....

TABLE "E" (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Ibrahim Khan S/o Babu Khan	Afghan Karrani	-	"	1	24 Zi Q. 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	10 Rab. I 1053 AH; 16th R/Y	10 Ram. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	3 months only; 4 Yrs. & 5 months.
8.	Sultan Husain S/o Mir Mohd. Qasim.	-	Sabzwari	Turki	2	10 Raj. 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	20 Shaw. 1055 AH; 19th R/Y	22 Rab. II 1057 AH; 20th R/Y	3 Yrs. & 3 months; 4 months only; The date of his 4th muster is 11 Ram. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y
9.	Mursal S/o Behran Das	Rajput Bansal(?)	-	"	3	15 Ram. 1054 AH; 18th R/Y	1 Zi Hijj 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 2 months.
10.	Ashad S/o Bahadur Beg	Jalair	-	"	3	25 Raj. 1052 AH; 16th R/Y	6 Rabi I 1058 AH; 17th R/Y	-	5 Yrs. & 7 months.
11.	Abdul S/o Latif Farooqi	Farooqi	-	"	1	17 Zi Hijj 1053 AH; 17th R/Y	11 Rab. I 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 3 months.
12.	Mir Mabud S/o Mir Aflatun	-	Mashhad	"	2	21 Raj. 1057 AH; 21st R/Y	13 Rab. I 1058 AH; 21st R/Y	-	7 months only.
13.	Haibat S/o Jujhar	Afghan Karrani	-	"	1	23 Rab. I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y	23 Moh. 1059 AH; 22nd R/Y	-	3 Yrs. & 10 months.

Contd.....



TABLE "E" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
14.	Heeroo Singh S/o Sat	-		-		"		2		17 Rab. I 1054 AH; 17th R/Y		26 Rab. I 1059 AH; 22nd R/Y		-			5 Yrs.	
15.	Amir Beg S/o Shabbir Beg	-		-		"		3		16 Jam. I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y		9 Shaw. 1059 AH; 23rd R/Y		-			3 Yrs. & 4 months.	
16.	Malloji S/o Maloji	-		-		"		3		23 Rab. I 1056 AH; 19th R/Y		6 Moh. 1060 AH; 23rd R/Y		-			3 Yrs. & 10 months.	

TABLE "F"

The Table showing the absence of any numerical correlation between the noble and his troopers on racial basis

Sl. No.	Name of the Noble	Group	Highest Rank	Rank during our period	No. of troopers found	Group-wise Composition of the troopers															
						Irani & Turani		Afghan		Indian Muslims		Rajput		Kaisth		Marath		Dakhni		Misc.	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Qizilbash Khan Afshar	Irani	3000/3000 (500 2-3h)	3000/3000 (500 2-3h)	143	51	35.66	9	6.29	33	23.76	21	14.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	20.2
2.	Rustam S/o Qizilbash Khan	"	700/600	-	16	5	31.25	2	12.5	4	25.00	3	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12.5
3.	Najaf Ali S/o Qizilbash Khan	"	500/200	-	10	3	30.00	2	20.00	3	30.00	2	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Husamuddin Khan	"	2000/1500	2000/1000	77	18	23.36	10	12.98	17	22.00	17	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19.4
5.	Sazawar Khan	"	3000/2500	3000/2500	206	24	11.64	27	13.16	31	15.04	31	15.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	45.1
6.	Shafqatullah S/o Sazawar Khan	"	500/150	less than it	15	5	33.33	2	13.33	3	20.00	2	13.33	1	6.66	-	-	-	-	2	13.3
7.	M. Murad S/o Mir Musa Muzandarani	"	700/600	-	11	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	2	18.18	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	5	45.8
8.	Safi Quli S/o Shah Mansur	"	1000/500	1000/500	15	6	40.00	-	-	-	-	3	20.00	6	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.....

TABLE "F%" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14
9.	Mirza Mohd. Mashadi	Irani	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	64.28	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.14	1	7.14	-	-	-	-	3	21.4	
10.	Aman Beg	Turani	1500/1500	1500/1500	57	17	29.81	10	17.54	14	24.56	9	15.79	2	3.58	-	-	-	-	5	10.5					
11.	Abdul Rasul S/o Abdullah Khan.	"	1500/600	-	47	3	6.38	5	10.63	3	6.38	21	44.68	-	-	-	-	-	15	31.9						
12.	Qazzaq Khan Baqi Beg Uzbek	"	2000/2000	2300/2000	46	7	15.21	9	19.56	9	19.56	7	15.21	1	2.17	-	-	-	13	28.2						
13.	Uzbek Khan	"	2000/2000 (500 2-3h)	-	46	17	36.95	4	8.69	6	13.43	9	19.56	-	-	-	-	10	21.7							
14.	Darvesh Beg Qaqshal	"	-	-	32	14	43.75	3	9.37	4	12.5	3	9.37	2	6.25	-	-	-	6	18.7						
15.	Syed Mansur	Indian Muslim	3000/1500	-	14	2	14.28	2	14.28	2	14.28	2	14.28	-	-	-	-	6	42.8							
16.	Kartalab Khan	"	3000/2500	-	59	13	22.03	12	20.33	11	18.64	12	20.33	1	1.69	-	-	-	10	16.9						
17.	Hadi Dad Khan	"	2500/1500	1000/1000	35	2	5.70	21	60.00	5	14.28	1	2.85	2	5.71	-	-	-	4	11.6						
18.	Khudawand Khan Dakhni	"	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	52.3	1	4.76	2	9.52	1	4.76	3	14.38	3	14.38						

Contd.....

TABLE "F" (CONTINUED)

2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14
shid n ari	"	4000/4000	-			15	-			13	86.66	-		2	13.33	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dullah Rashid n ari	"	1500/1000 (2h)	1000/1000	115	3	2.59	64	55.6	9	7.82	7	6.09	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	27.82	
amullah Rashid n ari	"	1500/1500	300/225	20	-		10	50.00	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50.00	
i Mahaldar n	"	1500/800	-			11	-			1	49.09	5	45.45	2	18.18	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	2	18.18	
hnaji Rao Maratha		-	-			17	2	11.76	1	5.88	4	23.52	1	5.88	1	5.88	2	11.76	3	17.64	3	17.64	3	17.64
naji S/o adurji	"	-	-			13	-			1	7.69	2	15.38	5	38.46	-		4	30.76	-	-	1	7.69	
hooji	Maratha	-	-			17	-			-	-	-		5	29.41	-		6	35.28	4	23.52	2	11.76	
bang Rao	"	-	-			10	1	19.00	1	10.00	4	40.00	1	10.00	-		2	20.00	-	-	1	10.00		
aji	"	-	-			14	-			-		2	14.28	4	28.57	-		4	28.57	-	-	4	28.57	
aji nsle	"	5000/5000	5000/5000	154	3	1.93	5	3.24	20	12.98	18	11.68	2	1.29	58	37.66	32	20.77					16	10.38

Contd.....

TABLE "F" (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14
29.	Khandey Rao	Maratha	1000/100	1000/300	13	1	7.61	2	15.38	3	23.07	1	7.61	-	1	7.61	5	38.46	-							
30.	Jadaun Rao	"	5000/5000	-	29	-	-	-	-	10	34.48	-	18	62.75	-	1	3.44									
31.	Rustam Rao	"	-	2000/1000	19	-	1	5.26	1	5.26	6	31.57	-	9	47.33	2	10.52	-								
32.	Udaji Ram	"	3000/2000	-	146	3	2.05	15	10.27	49	33.56	10	6.85	1	.68	21	13.7	17	11.30	30	20	54				
33.	Ahmad Khan Niazi <del>Afghan</del>	Afghan	3000/3000	2500/2500	30	2	6.66	8	26.66	11	36.66	4	13.33	-	-	-	5	16.66								
34.	Usman Khan Rohilla	"	1000/800	1000/700	14	-	11	78.57	-	-	1	7.14	-	-	2	14.28										
35.	Habash Khan	Dakhni	3000/1500	3000/1500	43	1	2.32	1	2.32	4	9.3	2	4.65	-	18	41.86	16	37.20	1	2	32					
36.	Deeroji Dehkar	Rajput	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	91.66	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.34								
37.	Arab Khan	Arab	2000/2000	2000/2000	114	24	21.24	14	12.28	12	8.7	18	15.78	6	5.26	-	-	40	35.08							

Contd.....

TABLE "F" (Continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38. Mohd. Sharfi Tulakchi	-		1000/1000	500/400	32	3	9.37	2	6.25	4	12.5	5	15.62	-	18 56.25
39. Mirza M. Talib	-		-	-	12	1	8.33	-	2	16.16	1	8.33	1	8.33	7 58.33
40. Mohammad Shah	-		-	-	18	4	22.22	1	5.55	4	22.22	6	33.33	-	3 16.66
41. Allah Guli Beg	-		-	-	17	8	47.05	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 52.94
<hr/>															
Ratio of the troopers on racial basis:	1750	255	14.46	Turani	269	15.37	Afghan	297	16.98	Sindhan Mush	268	15.32	Rajast	25	1.42
													Kayath	144	8.8
													Mosk	82	4.68
													I chun	409	23.32 - Misc

TABLE "G"

The Table showing troop-wise distribution of horses

.No.	Group	No.of troopers	No.of horses	Turki		Yabu		Tazi		Jangalah		
				No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
1.	Iranis and Turanis	255	260	168	64.61	56	21.53	36	13.84	-	-	
2.	Afghans	269	269	165	61.33	61	22.76	42	15.61	-	-	Breed of one
3.	Indian Muslims	297	293	151	51.53	82	27.98	54	18.43	6	2.04	Horse is not given.
4.	Rajputs	268	270	153	56.66	67	24.81	50	18.51	-	-	Four persons did not
5.	Kaisth	25	25	14	56.00	9	36.00	2	8.00	-	-	Present any horse
6.	Maratha	144	147	49	33.33	44	29.93	42	28.57	12	8.16	
7.	Dakhnis	82	84	38	46.42	24	28.57	18	21.42	3	3.57	
8.	Miscellaneous	409	427	242	56.67	99	23.18	76	17.79	10	2.34	
TOTAL		1750	1775	981	54.33	422	26.17	340	17.65	31	1.79	

# APPENDIX C

## Jama Statistics of all the mahals of the Mughal Deccan

### SUBA KHANDESH

#### 1. Burhanpur

S.No.	DASTUR-UL 'AMAL			KHULASAT-UL HIND		
	Name of the Mahals	Rs.	Jama	Name of the Mahals	Rs.	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sad-o Panj (?) <sup>1</sup>	1,16,631 - 2 - 6	Chahaldo <sup>1</sup>	1,07,781 - 3 - 0		
2.	Mandvi Shah Gunj	83,019 - 2 - 3	Mandvi Shah Gunj	16,019 - 2 - 0		
3.	Mandvi Zainabad	12,527 - 11 - 6	Zainpura	1,495 - 2 - 0		
4.	Jauhari Bazar <sup>1</sup>	474 - 0 - 0	Jawahar Bazar <sup>1</sup>	242 - 14 - 0		
5.	Mint	90,026 - 11 - 6	Mint	4,026 - 11 - 6		
6.	Mir Bahri <sup>1</sup>	1,595 - 7 - 6	Mir Bahri <sup>1</sup>	166 - 3 - 9		
7.	Mandvi Char Minah	466 - 3 - 9	-	-		
8.	Koth Tamaku <sup>1</sup>	1,131 - 8 - 0	Koth Tambaku <sup>1</sup>	80,031 - 8 - 0		
9.	Chabutra Chauk <sup>1</sup>	330 - 4 - 0	Chabutra <sup>1</sup>	930 - 4 - 0		
10.	Chabutra Kotwali <sup>1</sup>	4,841 - 0 - 0	Chabutra Kotwali <sup>1</sup>	4,741 - 0 - 0		
11.	Khuram Pora	396 - 10 - 0	Khuram Pora	196 - 1 - 0		
12.	Manzur Pora	651 - 0 - 0	Manzur Pora	611 - 0 - 0		

Contd.....



# 1. Burhanpur (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
13.	Fateh Pora	1,420	-	4	-	0	Fateh Pur	1,420 - 14 - 0
14.	Hasan Pora	424	-	12	-	0	Hasan Pora	404 - 12 - 0
15.	Aurang Pora	78	-	13	-	0	Aurang Pora	66 - 0 - 0
16.	R'ad Andaz Pora	302	-	0	-	0	R'ad Andaz Pora	300 - 0 - 0
17.	Jai Singh Pora	292	-	12	-	0	Jai Singh Pora	296 - 0 - 0
18.	Wazirabad	-					Wazirabad	-
19.	Farman Bari	1,470	-	8	-	0	Farman Bari	490 - 8 - 0
20.	Bagh Firoza	383	-	1	-	0	Bagh Firoza	683 - 1 - 0
21.	Bagh Nawab Pora	-					-	-
22.	Azam Pora	-					Azam Pora	-
23.	Sarai Qadim	802	-	12	-	0	Kiraya Sarai Qadim	700 - 12 - 0
24.	Sarai Jadid	497	-	8	-	0	Sarai Nau	490 - 8 - 0
25.	Sarai Niyazi	346	-	13	-	0	-	-
26.	Mahir Pora	-					-	-
27.	Nakhas <sup>1</sup>	3,044	-	15	-	3	-	-
28.	Sabzi Mandi <sup>1</sup>	4,896	-	8	-	9	-	-
29.	-	-						1,07,781 - 3 - 0

Contd.....

1. Burhanpur (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	00	4	0	5
30.		-		-		Lal Bagh	5,098	- 8 - 0
31.		-		-		Bagh Alam Arai known as Ahu Khana	5,523	- 12 - 6
32.		-		-		Sultanabad	77	- 0 - 6
33.		-		-		Sang Wazni		-
34.		-		-		Bagh Loda Puri		-
35.		-		-		Mandvi Jahanabad	62,527	- 10 - 6
36.		-		-		Koth Parcha	5,830	- 15 - 6
37.		-		-		Pandhri		-
38.		-		-		Mandvi Dari	1,993	- 0 - 9
39.		-		-		Parhata Aspan <sup>1</sup>	944	- 15 - 9
40.		-		-		Mahsul Kawan <sup>1</sup>		-
41.		-		-		Sarai Bhanri	46	- 13 - 0
Total							3,26,051	- 8 - 0
							3,03,136	- 5 - 3

1. These were the fiscal units, named after the cess which that unit paid.

## 2. Sarkar Asir

S.No.	Destur-ul 'Amal					Khulasat-ul Hind				
	Name of the Mahal	No. of Villages	Asli	Dakhli	Name of Jama Mahals	Name of the Mahal	No. of Villages	Jama		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Asir	212	197	15	156588 - 14 - 6	Asir	212	156588 - 14 - 6		
2.	Zainabad	123	111	17	171864 - 15 - 0	Zainpur	128	171864 - 15 - 0		
3.	Mohammadabad known as Manjrod	82	77	5	22177 - 13 - 6	Mohammadpur known as Manjrod	82	132117 - 13 - 6		
4.	Jamnera	166	143	23	87543 - 3 - 6	Janera	166	88543 - 4 - 6		
5.	'Adilabad	136	124	21(?)	176560 - 9 - 0	'Adilabad	136	176560 - 9 - 0		
6.	Danturli known as Aradu	81	72	9	99593 - 1 - 3	-	-	-		
7.	Barangaon	69	62	7	55442 - 10 - 0	Barangaon	69	55441 - 10 - 0		
8.	Podar	70	34	36	60276 - 7 - 0	Podar	70	60276 - 7 - 0		
9.	Sindgi	27	25	2	15091 - 3 - 0	-	-	-		
10.	Lohara	28	27	1	32381 - 0 - 0	Lohaura	28	32902 - 1 - 3		
11.	Khandesa	52	47	5	65706 - 2 - 0	-	-	-		
12.	Bornar	42	41	2	42591 - 5 - 9	-	-	-		
13.	Mustafa Abad known as Chopra	147	124	23	9392 - 8 - 3	Mustafa Abad known as Chopra	-	207392 - 8 - 4		

Contd.....

2. Sarkar Asir (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
14.	Manjroh	87	78	9	42785	-	9	-	0	Panchora	87	42785	-	9	-	0
15.	Erاندول	144	139	5	50329	-	2	-	6	Erاندول	144	150929	-	2	-	6
16.	Bhindgaon	82	71	12(?)	47314	-	7	-	0	Bhedgaon	82	47314	-	4	-	0
17.	Manak	82	-	-	44567	-	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Raver	160	-	-	45981	-	7	-	9	Raver	160	245781	-	7	-	9
19.	Bhusoh	34	33	1	13330	-	15	-	3	Basorah	34	13930	-	15	-	3
20.	Amalnera	139	137	2	95637	-	3	-	3	Amalnera	129	95637	-	3	-	3
21.	Jalod	152	148	4	87362	-	9	-	3	Jalod	52(?)	89962	-	6	-	3
22.	Batado	56	47	7(?)	75489	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Dangri	76	71	5	63396	-	2	-	0	Dankri	46	63996	-	7	-	0
24.	Seodah	43	41	2	92313	-	9	-	0	Saodah	46	92313	-	0	-	0
25.	(? )	140	86	54	34371	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Thalner	136	125	11	26406	-	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Songir	85	74	11	55324	-	4	-	3	Songir	85	54324	-	4	-	3
28.	Fatehabad alias Dhulia	125	120	5	83197	-	7	-	3	Fatehabad	125	83198	-	7	-	3
29.	Aviran	118	117	1	98313	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Nasirabad	138	128	10	8701	-	0	-	0	Nasirabad	138	208801	-	0	-	0

Contd.....

2. Sarkar Asir (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
31.	Abmakher	118	117	1	36847	-	3	-	9							
32.	Jamod	52	47	5	13730	-	15	-	0							
33.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
34.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
36.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
37.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
38.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
39.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
40.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
41.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Total		3207			1839155	-	8	-	9					2640	2709389	- 14 - 8

### 3. Sarkar Galna

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Galna	72	75221 - 10 - 0	-	-	-
2.	Lohgwara	-	12896 - 9 - 0	-	-	-
3.	Chikal Dang	18	20176 - 9 - 0	-	-	-
4.	Niamatabad	58	43605 - 10 - 3	Niamatabad known as Nabati	52	43305 - 10 - 3
5.	Painth Bala	45	18174 - 10 - 0	Painth Bala	35	18174 - 10 - 0
6.	Mobanah	28	24070 - 1 - 3	-	-	-
7.	Name not mentioned	16	13463 - 11 - 0	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	Akhari	16	
9.	-	-	-	Lohnir	28	
Total		237	207608 - 12 - 6		131	77413 - 15 - 3

#### 4. Sarkar Nadarbar

S.No.	Destur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of village	Jama
1.	Nadarbat	261	341058 - 11 - 6	Nadarbar	261	341058 - 1 - 9
2.	Sultanpur	285	181371 - 13 - 6	Sultanpur	285	181377 - 12 - 6
3.	-	-	-	Bhanbher	149	99851 - 2 - 6
4.	Talsohi Khand <sup>1</sup>	-	-	Tamuhi Khaber <sup>2</sup>	-	-
5.	Mahmansa	149	99851 - 2 - 6	-	-	-
6.	Baisa	36	31131 - 0 - 6	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	Nir	36	31131 - 0 - 0
Total		731	653412 - 12 - 0			731 622287 - 1 - 3

1. It is Ghair 'Amali Mahal D.A. f. 29b. A Ghair 'Amali Mahal was the Mahals where revenue was not assessed.

2. This is also a Ghair Amali Mahal K.H. p.99.

# 5. Sarkar Baglana

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Jama	Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages			Name of the Mahals	No. of village	Jama
	2	3			5	6	7
1.	Aurang Garh known as Qila Saddah.	-		331 - 8 - 0	Bari Aurang Garh alias Malher		331 - 0 - 0
2.	Koraoli	28		27694 - 12 - 6	Korati		29699 - 12 - 6
3.	Talauni	28		27696 - 11 - 0	Talauni		27696 - 11 - 3
4.	Pipalner	33		44022 - 12 - 0	Piplaner		44022 - 12 - 0
5.	Dhumal	7		22662 - 0 - 0	Dhumal		12662 - 5 - 0
6.	Chaupara	-		5659 - 2 - 0	Chopala		5659 - 2 - 0
7.	Syamdas	15		26227 - 0 - 0	Sandas		6229 - 12 - 0
8.	Khosi	26		14459 - 0 - 0	Kinasi		14459 - 0 - 0
9.	Simla	30		10392 - 0 - 0	Piplah		10992 - 12 - 0
10.	Raipur	236		78024 - 7 - 0	Raipur alias Lohpura		88024 - 7 - 0
11.	Damal	103		40661 - 0 - 0	Danak		4761 - 0 - 0
12.	Bhandawal	112		2657 - 0 - 0	Hindoli		2357 - 0 - 0
13.	Malgarh	115		16622 - 0 - 0	-		-
14.	Srikhamla	10		362 - 0 - 0	Srikhamla		362 - 0 - 0

Contd.....



# 5. Sarkar Baglana

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
15.	Audhi	-	-					Aulhi	7612	-	0	- 0
16.	Harsul	38	2396	-	0	- 0		Harsul	1991	-	0	- 0
17.	Sultangarh alias Salher	36	-					Sultangarh alias Salher	32	-	0	- 0
18.	Hastnapur	56	37095	-	12	- 0		-	-			
19.	Son	18	18368	-	0	- 0		-	-			
20.	Mangarh	-	70690	-	0	- 0		-	-			
21.	Haul	34	49692	-	12	- 0		-	-			
22.	Bahadurthal	-	1650	-	0	- 0		Bahadurphal <sup>1</sup>	1615	-	0	- 0
23.	Khusarthal	51	-					Kusharphal	51	-	0	- 0
24.	Belnah Chob	-	1624	-	10	- 0		Painth Chobe	1624	-	10	- 0
25.	Daruz Zarb	-	-					Mahal Daruz Zarb	-			
26.	-	-	-					Bustgarh	16722	-	10	- 6
27.	Beltah	-	4610	-	0	- 0		Painth	4760	-	0	- 0
28.	-	-	-					Chitapur	37095	-	13	- 0
29.	-	-	-					Saulia	18968	-	0	- 0

Contd.....

5. Carker Baglana

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Aulhi	-	-	Aulhi	7612	- 0 - 0
16.	Harsul	38	2396 - 0 - 0	Harsul	1991	- 0 - 0
17.	Cultangarh alias Salher	36	-	Cultangarh alias Salher	32	- 0 - 0
18.	Hastnapur	56	37095 - 12 - 0	-	-	-
19.	Don	18	18368 - 0 - 0	-	-	-
20.	Mangarh	-	70690 - 0 - 0	-	-	-
21.	Haul	34	49692 - 12 - 0	-	-	-
22.	Bahadurthal	-	1650 - 0 - 0	Bahadurthal <sup>1</sup>	1615	- 0 - 0
23.	Khusarthal	61	-	Kusharphal	51	- 0 - 0
24.	Belna Chob	-	1624 - 10 - 0	Paintn Chobe	1624	- 10 - 0
25.	Daruz Zarb	-	-	Mahal Daruz Zarb	-	-
26.	-	-	-	Bustgarh	16722	- 10 - 6
27.	Beltn	-	4610 - 0 - 0	Paintn	4760	- 0 - 0
28.	-	-	-	Chitapur	37095	- 13 - 0
29.	-	-	-	Saulia	18968	- 0 - 0

Contd.....

5. Sarkar Baglana (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
30.		-		-		-		Pankrah				7790 - 0 - 0
31.	Aurangpur <sup>2</sup>	alias		302		-		Aurangpur				900 - 0 - 0
	Targarh											
32.		-		-		-		Pisul				49791 - 12 - 0

1. One of the accounts is definitely incorrect as regards the Jama' figures.

2. The number of villages is doubtful. —

# 6. Sarkar Baijagarh or Kharkau

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal				Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of villages	Jama		Name of the Mahals	No. of villages	Jama
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
1.	Kharkau	121	96899 - 0 - 0		Kharkau		66899 - 0 - 0
2.	Saholi	19	15305 - 0 - 0		Sankvi		15906 - 0 - 0
3.	Madhkal	26	7535 - 10 - 0		Mudkhal		7535 - 10 - 0
4.	Baror	45	22575 - 9 - 0		Baror		22575 - 0 - 0
5.	Aun	35	24541 - 0 - 0		Aund		24541 - 9 - 0
6.	Islamabad	83	70602 - 0 - 0		Islamabad		7602 - 0 - 0
7.	Hari	16	4502 - 0 - 0		Bauri		4502 - 0 - 0
8.	Malkhora	65	24652 - 13 - 0		Mulkwara		24652 - 13 - 0
9.	Jalalabad	112	44019 - 1 - 6		Jalalabad		44019 - 10 - 6
10.	Mohammadpur	85	49096 - 0 - 0		Mohammadpur		49096 - 6 - 6
11.	Bawan Geon	33	5673 - 2 - 6		Bamangaon		5673 - 2 - 6
12.	Sultanabad	57	26045 - 0 - 0		Sultanpur alias Sultanabad		26045 - 0 - 0
13.	Deolakha	-	70865 - 0 - 0		Devlakunta		7865 - 0 - 0

Contd.....

6. Sarkar Baijagarh or Kharkaun (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	
30.	Sivrai	-	65	-	0	-	0	Sawari	65	-	0	-	0
31.	Bhikangaon	-	34646	-	0	-	0	Bikangaon	34746	-	0	-	0
32.	Kiuras gaon	9	395	-	2	-	0	Khorasgaon	21552	-	10	-	6
33.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bitthal	2158	-	0	-	0
34.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Katrana	1095	-	4	-	0
35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malahurah	995	-	3	-	0
36.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahwi	4071	-	10	-	0
Total			1259	1515330	-	12	-	6	540726	-	11	-	9

## 2. S U B A B E R A R

### 1. Sarkar Pathri

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahal	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahal	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Pathri	146	353387 - 2 - 9	Pathri	164	353988 - 7 - 9
2.	Mankli	22	4363 - 11 - 0	Tankli	22	4763 - 11 - 0
3.	Kaweli	21	23099 - 5 - 0	Kosari	21	23099 - 5 - 0
4.	Mohri	26	54843 - 10 - 9	Jahri	26	54973 - 10 - 0
5.	Thugaon	-	6820 - 12 - 0	Thugaon	-	6820 - 12 - 0
6.	Jibtor	45	-	Chitur	45	52513 - 0 - 6
7.	Parbini	76	136506 - 3 - 0	Parbhani	73	139506 - 3 - 0
8.	Noh Gaon <sup>1</sup>	63	53334 - 1 - 0	Loh Gaon	63	53314 - 1 - 0
9.	Takhtgaon <sup>2</sup>	24	29539 - 0 - 9	-	-	-
10.	Satoli	82	48639 - 12 - 3	Seoni	82	48639 - 4 - 3
11.	Patur	25	47551 - 0 - 6	Patur	25	49555 - 0 - 6
12.	-	-	-	Manchlegaon	24	29629 - 1 - 9
Total		530	47551 - 11 - 0		547	816701 - 12 - 9

1. Out of them 62 villages were Asli and one Dakhli, D.A. f. 38b.

2. Out of them 22 villages were Asli and two Dakhli, Ibid.

## 2. Sarkar Basam

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahal	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Basam	224	114014 - 3 - 6	Basaur	224	114034 - 3 - 6
2.	Qalaur Nuri	-	73553 - 0 - 0	Kalb Nuri	-	73558 - 0 - 0
3.	Bamhani	61	41782 - 6 - 0	Bamni	61	41782 - 6 - 0
4.	Parbhani	81	195604 - 0 - 0	Narsi	81	195604 - 0 - 0
5.	Qasba Audhana	-	36317 - 10 - 0	Aundh	38	36317 - 10 - 0
6.	Manglore	117	74634 - 8 - 0	Manglore	117	74703 - 8 - 0
7.	Char Bhamana	62	55401 - 0 - 0	Chahar Thana	62	52400 - 0 - 0
8.	Qasba Tankli	-	5879 - 9 - 6	Qasba Tankli	-	5279 - 9 - 6
9.	Kodhni Danti	62	39602 - 15 - 0	Khari Dhamani	63	3602 - 15 - 0
TOTAL		607	636589 - 4 - 0		646	597282 - 4 - 0

### 3. Sarkar Baitalbari

S.No.	Dastur-ul Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Baitalbari	37	19837 - 0 - 0	Baitalbari	37	19837 - 6 - 0
2.	Dhawarli	45	65250 - 10 - 9	Dhavera	-	6525 - 10 - 6
3.	Udalgaon	38	54042 - 0 - 0	Aundgaon	38	54042 - 0 - 0
4.	Seona	17	45801 - 6 - 9	Seona	17	35208 - 0 - 0
5.	Dhar	17	14151 - 14 - 9	Dhar	18	19151 - 14 - 9
6.	Chakli	4	7844 - 0 - 0	Chikli	4	7844 - 7 - 0
7.	Chandol	12	19032 - 7 - 0	Chandol	12	19012 - 9 - 0
8.	Mahoni alias Kol	6	1201 - 0 - 0	Sayoli alias Mol	3	1200 - 0 - 0
9.	Qasba Sanola Marhah	-	4662 - 13 - 0	Qasba Saonla Barhah	-	4662 - 13 - 0
Total		176	167484 - 3 - 11		129	167484 - 12 - 9



#### 4. Sarkar Mehkar

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Mehkar	119	224312 - 9 - 3	Mehkar	119	214352 - 9 - 3
2.	Amrapur <sup>1</sup>	75	50350 - 15 - 0	Ambarpur	75	50350 - 15 - 0
3.	Sindhkhera	77	102210 - 14 - 3	Sindhkher	77	101210 - 14 - 3
4.	Zafarnagar alias Jafarabad	115	58063 - 4 - 3	Zafarnagar alias Tamurini	115	58063 - 4 - 3
5.	Shakar Khera <sup>2</sup>	79	-	Shakar Kherla	79	99439 - 4 - 0
6.	(?)	60	73731 - 8 - 0	Malkapur Pankrah	60	70931 - 8 - 0
7.	Wangarh	10	38859 - 2 - 0	Wangarh	20	33805 - 0 - 0
8.	Aisur	37	66216 - 2 - 0	Aisur	38	66216 - 2 - 0
9.	Not mentioned	65	83720 - 5 - 9	-	-	-
10.	Devalgaon	73	74629 - 2 - 9	Devalgaon	73	74616 - 0 - 6
11.	Sirpur	63	126705 - 0 - 0	Sirpur	63	116705 - 7 - 0
12.	Torni	37	26761 - 0 - 0	Puri	37	26981 - 3 - 3
13.	-	-	-	Lonar	85	93920 - 7 - 9
Total		810	925579 - 15 - 3	841 1106592 - 11 - 3		

1. Out of them 74 villages were Asli

2. The name of the Mahal is not given. It contained 59 Asli villages.

# 5. Sarkar Mahur

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mahur	121	95260 - 6 - 0	Mahur	121	95260 - 6 - 6
2.	Jalni	56	39340 - 0 - 0	Jakti	56	39340 - 8 - 0
3.	Jamoni	37	31723 - 14 - 0	Chicholi	37	311723 - 12 - 0
4.	Mahagaon	40	39763 - 3 - 0	Mehkagaon	40	39763 - 3 - 0
5.	Darhoh	113	63523 - 0 - 0	Daroh	113	83523 - 15 - 9
6.	Karoli	61	76573 - 0 - 0	Karoli	61	75575 - 0 - 0
7.	Tosa	94	39354 - 11 - 0	Pusad	94	39964 - 11 - 3
8.	Aisukh	73	41221 - 0 - 0	Ansankh	73	41721 - 13 - 0
9.	Malwa	23	26426 - 8 - 0	Nadirapur	23	22426 - 8 - 0
10.	Teloni	23	23613 - 0 - 0	Kalobi	23	23613 - 0 - 6
11.	Sheola <sup>1</sup>	33	34550 - 0 - 0	Sawala	38	34550 - 8 - 6
12.	Baith	29	16763 - 8 - 0	Mantha	29	16763 - 8 - 6
13.	Taprah	55	31615 - 0 - 0	Tasa	55	31115 - 11 - 0
14.	Buldhona	29	33264 - 12 - 6	Hald Bidhona	29	33264 - 12 - 6

Contd.....

2. Sarkar Mahur (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Qasba Dhaniki	-	4775 - 15 - 9	Qasba Dhaiki	-	4775 - 15 - 9
16.	Kankot alias Kona	19	20598 - 15 - 9	Kotgir alias Kona	69	20598 - 15 - 3
17.	Amar <sup>2</sup> Kher	154	152754 - 0 - 0	Amar Kher	154	152454 - 0 - 0
18.	Kamod <sup>3</sup>	-	24583 - 5 - 0	Kanot	-	24583 - 5 - 0
19.	Sawant	36	4074 - 14 - 9	Samnah	36	6072 - 15 - 6
20.	Sindhkher <sup>4</sup>	88	25542 - 0 - 0	Sindhkher	88	25542 - 9 - 0
Total		1084	825319 - 1 - 9		1139	822635 - 3 - 0

1. Out of them Asli Villages numbered 26 f. 44a.
2. Out of them Asli Villages numbered 145, f. 44b.
3. Out of them 34 were Asli villages f. 44b.
4. Out of them 86 were Asli villages f. 44b.

# 6. Sarkar Gawel

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal				Khulasat-ul Hind			
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Asli	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Ellichpur	216	209	289441 - 0 - 0	Ellichpur	215	289441 - 7 - 9	
2.	Anjangaon	70	67	104670 - 6 - 0	Anjan Gaon	70	105370 - 6 - 0	
3.	Qasba Patoda	-	-	35580 - 0 - 0	Qasba Modah	-	35580 - 13 - 0	
4.	Daryapur	114	-	176773 - 0 - 0	Daryapur	114	176743 - 1 - 0	
5.	Murtazapur	92	-	106325 - 5 - 0	Murtazapur Sarson	92	103725 - 5 - 0	
6.	Kanorgaon	26	-	36110 - 0 - 3	Kamargaon	16	13110 - 0 - 6	
7.	Tarli	40	24	1396 - 4 - 3	Bari	40	1396 - 15 - 0	
8.	Surji Gaon	77	-	9696 - 0 - 0	Karanjgaon	77	9696 - 0 - 0	
9.	Qasba Sarala	-	-	24817 - 14 - 0	Qasba Sarola	-	24817 - 14 - 0	
10.	Sarasgaon	57	49	60786 - 4 - 3	Sarasgaon	57	60786 - 4 - 3	
11.	Manglore	109	108	141077 - 12 - 0	Manglore <sup>1</sup>	109	61077 - 12 - 0	
12.	Korha	142	122	140030 - 12 - 3	Korha	142	104030 - 12 - 3	
13.	Takli	55	-	90402 - 15 - 0	-	-	-	
14.	Rahti Koram	15	-	36742 - 6 - 9	Rahti Koram	25	36142 - 6 - 9	
15.	Thugaon	78	76	99884 - 0 - 0	Thugaon	78	99884 - 5 - 9	

Contd.....

## 6. Sarkar Gawel (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	
16.	Dhamori	22	-	37762	-	7	-	6	Dhanmori	22	37762	-	15	-	0
17.	Qasba Marsa	-	-	2118	-	0	-	0	Qasba Teosa	-	7118	-	12	-	6
18.	Taror	91	-	16750	-	5	-	0	Paror Aqa	91	21448	-	6	-	3
19.	Zaidpur	159	-	123683	-	0	-	0	Radhpur	159	123683	-	0	-	0
20.	Morchhi	84	-	57360	-	13	-	6	Morchhi	84	57960	-	13	-	6
21.	Amraoti	16	-	17083	-	4	-	3	Basraoli	16	18083	-	13	-	0
22.	Qasba Khatoh	-	-	14710	-	9	-	6	Qasba Kher	-	14910	-	3	-	6
23.	Tala	-	-	11701	-	4	-	3	Pala	10	11900	-	4	-	3
24.	Chakli	-	-	1801	-	0	-	0	Chankli <sup>2</sup>	-	1800	-	0	-	0
25.	Tankla	-	-	1142	-	14	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ashti	229	223	125639	-	4	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Qasba Borgaon	-	-	16851	-	0	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Qasba Taligaon	-	-	16838	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Qasba Nandgaon <sup>3</sup> Painth	77	-	120102	-	10	-	6	Nandgaon	177	120102	-	10	-	6
30.	Arvi	75	-	40002	-	0	-	0	Arvi	75	40000	-	0	-	0
31.	Karanja Mahona	152	149	65065	-	7	-	3	Karanja Badhona	152	65065	-	7	-	3
32.	Asni	69	-	20809	-	6	-	0	Anchi	69	20709	-	6	-	0
33.	Bareza Bibi	95	82	119220	-	0	-	9	Bareza Bibi	95	119220	-	0	-	9

Contd.....

6. Sarkar Gawel (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8
34.	Balkherah		8	-				9648 - 10 - 6		Malkher		8		9348 - 10 - 0
35.	Balas Kherah		11	-				17834 - 5 - 6		Pilas Kherah		21		17834 - 5 - 9
36.	Manjar Kher		26	-				19282 - 13 - 3		Manjar Kherah		26		19262 - 13 - 3
37.	Nandgaon Qazi		115		111			111780 - 10 - 9		Nandgaon		115		111780 - 9 - 9
38.	Shah Pur		35	-				36628 - 12 - 6		Sanur		35		36628 - 14 - 6
39.	Mehtah		13	-				20831 - 7 - 0		Menah		13		20831 - 7 - 0
40.	Pael		12	-				17462 - 9 - 9		Bal		12		17462 - 8 - 3
41.	Bir		78	-				32593 - 13 - 0		Nir		78		32607 - 4 - 0
42.	Manah		59	-				73431 - 6 - 0		Mana		59		73432 - 6 - 0
43.	Kholapur		75	-				115893 - 13 - 0		Kholapur		75		115913 - 13 - 0
44.	Karanja Bibi		88	-				85756 - 14 - 0		Karanja Bibi		88		80966 - 14 - 0
45.	Hath Gaon		-	-				20026 - 0 - 0		Hatgaon		21		20026 - 11 - 6
Total			2680		1220			2805547 - 9 - 9				2536		2329665 - 10 - 9

1. It appears that Lachhmi Narayan has committed a mistake. It should be Rs.1,61,077 because the number of villages is 109.
2. This Mahal is Ghair 'Amali. See, p.114.
3. It appears that Thakur Lal has committed a mistake. The number of villages should be 177 as the Jama is enormous.

# 7. Sarkar Narnala

Destur-ul 'Amal				Khulasat-ul Hind			
S.No.	Name of the Mahals	NO. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Akalkot	68	207134 - 10 - 0	Ankot <sup>1</sup>	68	207334 - 15 - 0	
2.	Dharwa	14	19754 - 6 - 9	Dharur <sup>2</sup>	24	19754 - 6 - 9	
3.	Argaon	72	214577 - 7 - 3	Augaon	72	256577 - 0 - 0	
4.	Kothal	18	30797 - 10 - 0	Kothal	18	30998 - 10 - 6	
5.	Papardah	16	49517 - 0 - 0	Mapardah	16	49117 - 0 - 0	
6.	Shivla	8	17476 - 0 - 0	Santola	8	17000 - 0 - 0	
7.	Baran Berah	15	28434 - 2 - 9	Pawan Bir	15	28434 - 14 - 9	
8.	Telkapur	118	122423 - 6 - 9	Jangaon	118	122423 - 11 - 0	
9.	Mehtagaon	47	96510 - 0 - 0	Mahagaon	47	96500 - 6 - 9	
10.	Pachkohan	32	53633 - 3 - 3	Pachkohan	32	53633 - 15 - 3	
11.	Barnera Kankai	78	127038 - 11 - 3	Barnera Kankai	43	128188 - 11 - 9	
12.	Dhanedah	36	135416 - 10 - 6	Dhanedah	86	125416 - 10 - 6	
13.	Balapur	366	591248 - 5 - 6	Balapur	367	591248 - 5 - 6	
14.	Tarsi	69	26625 - 0 - 0	Paras Tankli	69	26625 - 7 - 0	
15.	Ankola	216	178813 - 7 - 0	Ankola	-	178813 - 7 - 0	

Contd.....

7. Sarkar Narnala (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7		
16.	Korandhher	35	73405	-	0	-	0	Kornakher	37	43405	-	0	-	0
17.	Nahan	12	7628	-	2	-	0	Bahan	12	7688	-	3	-	0
18.	Panjar	76	38287	-	7	-	3	Panjar	70	38287	-	7	-	3
19.	Patur Sheikh Babu	55	39309	-	0	-	0	Patur Sheikh Babu <sup>3</sup>	55	19709	-	5	-	9
20.	Qasba Bari Gaon	-	33199	-	13	-	6	Qasba Bari Gaon	-	13199	-	13	-	6
21.	Sindhpur	3	155	-	0	-	0	Sirpur	3	155	-	0	-	0
22.	Dhanargaon	56	23283	-	0	-	0	Kirumatargaon known as Aurangabad	56	23283	-	11	-	0
23.	Kothli	8	3809	-	5	-	0	Kohili	8	3809	-	5	-	0
24.	Rajaura	17	13083	-	4	-	6	Rajaura	17	13083	-	4	-	6
25.	Rohan Khera	24	19175	-	14	-	9	Rohan Khera	24	19175	-	14	-	9
26.	Jiur	6	3583	-	6	-	6	Ghitur	6	3583	-	6	-	6
27.	Pipal Gaon	4	69399	-	8	-	3	Pipal Gaon <sup>4</sup>	46	69399	-	8	-	3
28.	Malkapur	144	209135	-	5	-	9	Malkapur	144	290125	-	5	-	6
29.	Barnera Bhonj	26	41772	-	0	-	0	Barnera Phulchi	26	41772	-	0	-	6
30.	Barwara	14	45334	-	0	-	0	Nadora	14	45334	-	10	-	0
31.	Raichur	6	12309	-	0	-	0	Laichur	3	12309	-	6	-	0

Contd.....



7. Sarkar Narnala (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
32.	Qasba	Hait Gaon	-	23183	-	0 - 0	Nibgaon	Qasba	-	23183	-	0 - 0
33.	Chandor		45	72528	-	7 - 3	Chandon		49	72528	-	7 - 3
34.	Dantar		5	6376	-	0 - 0	-		-		-	
35.	Malkherah <sup>5</sup>		-		-		Nalkherah		-		-	
36.	Balapura II		-		-		Balapur		-		-	
37.	-		-		-		Amez <sup>6</sup>		-		-	
38.	-		-		-		Jhali		-		-	
Total			1759	2634346	-	12 - 2			1558	2682100	-	6 - 6

1. There appears to be some mistake on the part of any of those chroniclers in mentioning the number of village in that Mahal.
2. Something is missing in the Jama figure. See, p.116.
3. There appears to be some mistake on the part of any of those chroniclers in giving the Jama figures of that Mahal.
4. There appears to be some mistake by Thakur Lal in describing the number of villages.
5. The last two mentioned Mahals are Ghair 'Amali.
6. As Mahal Nos. 35-38 were Ghair Amali, so Shafiq did not know anything about them.

# 8. Sarkar Kallam

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal					Khulasat-ul Hind				
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Asli	Dakhli	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village		Jama	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	
1.	Qasba Kallam	-	-	-	10356 - 8 - 0	Qasba Kallam	-		10456 - 8 - 0	
2.	Indori	86	-	-	29756 - 3 - 3	Aindori	86		39758 - 3 - 3	
3.	Nachangaon	201	199	2	76201 - 3 - 0	Nahagaon	201		76201 - 13 - 0	
4.	Naingaon alias Dainagar 1	66	-	-	18387 - 10 - 0	Taligaon Dahi Gaon	63		18384 - 10 - 6	
5.	Amraoti	44	30	14	27429 - 14 - 0	Amraoti	44		14429 - 13 - 0	
6.	Tarkhera	64	55	9	21597 - 14 - 6	Larkher	64		21597 - 14 - 6	
7.	Painth <sup>2</sup>	162	155	7	51387 - 15 - 6	Hatah <sup>3</sup>	162		51387 - 15 - 6	
8.	Kelapur	140	-	-	18410 - 0 - 0	Kamlapur	140		18410 - 0 - 0	
9.	Rohi	-	-	-	6397 - 14 - 3	-	-		-	
10.	Bori Nahan <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	1759 - 4 - 0	Bori Patan <sup>5</sup>	-		1959 - 4 - 0	
11.	Raley Gaon	243	-	-	49766 - 12 - 0	Rani Gaon	243		49766 - 12 - 0	
12.	Shahpur <sup>5</sup>	66	-	-	15786 - 2 - 0	Satlur	66		25786 - 2 - 0	
13.	Dongar Gaon	59	50	4(?)	4588 - 13 - 6	Dongar	59		4588 - 3 - 9	
14.	Islampur	18	17	1	8073 - 6 - 6	-	-		-	

Contd.....

8. Sarkar Kallam (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
15.	Bark Chanda	223	216	7	197121	-	0	-	0	Tark Chanda	223	197268	-	7	-	0
16.	Taligaon & Sasar	175	173	2	12503	-	3	-	0	Taligaon Dah Sahsar	176	112503	-	3	-	0
17.	Ratan Kher	38	-	-	6709	-	12	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Atni	73	-	-	30767	-	14	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Kabargaon	14	-	-	14263	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Bori	66	61	5	6691	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Malgaon <sup>7</sup>	44	-	-	15433	-	14	-	0	Naigaon	44	15430	-	14	-	0
22.	Haulas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhobas	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Chandaur Zaidpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chandaur Rachur <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Dhir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Danir	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dadi	61	6997	-	14	-	3
26.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pela	68	3073	-	6	-	6
Total		1782			623389	-	3	-	6		1700	668001	-	0	-	3

1. Two of its villages were under the control of a zamindar. See f.526.
2. Fourteen Mahals were under the control of a zamindar. But Thakur Lal Mathur has committed a mistake in giving the figures of the villages. He gives 140 villages as total while 14 as under a zamindar. The remaining figure should be 126 Mahals, but he gives it as 116. Please see f.53a.
3. He writes that 17 villages were under a zamindar. See, p.119.
4. It was under a zamindar see f.53a.
5. It was Ghair Amali. See p.119.
6. The total of the villages as given by him is obviously wrong. See f.53a.
7. The last three Mahals were Ghair Amali. 8. Bhobas, Chandaur and Danir were Ghair Amali, p.120.

# 9. Sarkar Lonar

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal					Khulasat-ul Hind			
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Asli	Dakhli	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages		Jama
1.	Ponar	148	145	3	50061 - 7 - 3	Ponar	148		50061 - 7 - 3
2.	Sailu	49	48	1	13331 - 5 - 3	Sailur	42		13931 - 5 - 3
3.	Kunjar	-	-	-	30000 - 0 - 0	Keeljhar	-		30000 - 0 - 0
4.	Korah Mandgaon	605	-	-	208723 - 12 - 0	Karar Mandgaon	-		208723 - 12 - 0
Total		802	193	4	208723 - 8 - 6		190		302716 - 8 - 6

# 10. Sarkar Muhungaon or Kherla

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Muhungaon <sup>1</sup>	117	132089 - 10 - 6	Kherla	147	22089 - 10 - 6
2.	Baror <sup>2</sup>	186	84499 - 9 - 3	Baror	111	86439 - 7 - 6
3.	Loni <sup>3</sup>	33	7308 - 8 - 9	Loli	33	7908 - 8 - 9
4.	Nandori	20	4674 - 0 - 0	Mandvi	20	2674 - 15 - 0
5.	Multa	-	23828 - 0 - 0	Boltapi	-	23828 - 0 - 0
6.	Sant	36	5497 - 0 - 0	Satpeter <sup>4</sup>	36	5419 - 6 - 0
7.	Abher	16	13895 - 10 - 6	Atnir	56	13895 - 10 - 6
8.	Ashtah	15	4331 - 0 - 0	Ashtah	15	6931 - 0 - 6
9.	Malsah	53	18667 - 0 - 0	Malsad	53	18667 - 0 - 0
10.	Algu	135	81505 - 11 - 0	Aimaneer	-	1505 - 11 - 0
11.	Sapan Khera	45	14595 - 4 - 6	Sapan Khera	45	14592 - 4 - 6
12.	Nahan	37	20746 - 0 - 0	Patan	17	20746 - 1 - 6
13.	Qasba Jarwal <sup>5</sup>	-	14442 - 8 - 0	-	-	-
14.	Jamkhed	-	30272 - 0 - 0	Jamkhed	-	30272 - 0 - 0
15.	Bhains Dahi	138	14388 - 10 - 6	Bhains Dahi	138	14988 - 0 - 0

Contd.....

10. Sarkar Muhungaon or Kherla (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
16.	Jangaon & Umrapur	-	30272	-	0	-	0	Jangaon Shapur <sup>6</sup>	-	2074	-	0 - 0
17.	Takra <sup>7</sup>	-	61000	-	0	-	0	Makra	-	61000	-	0 - 0
18.	Seona <sup>8</sup>	-	1300	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jankeli <sup>9</sup>	-	1500	-	0 - 0
Total		831	563314	-	9	-	0		671	334531	-	11 - 9

1. Out of them 172 villages were Asli f. 55b.
2. Out of them 25 villages were Asli f. 56a.
3. Out of them 13 villages were Asli f. 56a.
4. Either of the chroniclers has committed a mistake in mentioning the number of villages.
5. It was under the control of a zamindar f. 56a.
6. It consisted of 2 Mahals which were Ghair Amali, p.122.
7. It comprised of 6 Mahals : Takra, Seona, Mehtapur, Bhond, Dhantah, Jalodgarh, f.57a; K.H.p.122.
8. It was also under a zamindar, f.57a.
9. It was Ghair Amali.

11. Islamgarh known as Deogarh

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal	Khulasat-ul Hind	Modern names	Coordinates
	Name of the Mahals	Name of the Mahals		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bari	Bari	-	-
2.	Marod	Barad	-	-
3.	Kalamner	Halmer	-	-
4.	Mankor	Kablod	-	-
5.	Amod	Amwa	-	-
6.	Mathan	Patan	-	-
7.	Argaon	Arkalo	-	-
8.	Manjhra	-	-	-
9.	Nur	Bore	-	-
10.	Asir	Asir	-	-
11.	Kali	Neeli	-	-
12.	Jharna	Chharla	-	-
13.	Jalora	Jalore	-	-
14.	Jori	Jauri	-	-
15.	Nairna	-	-	-
16.	Anba Garh	Anba Garh	-	-
17.	Delkhi	-	-	-
18.	Jara	Hara	-	-
19.	Madho	-	-	-
20.	Karod	Kurd	-	-
21.	Chandor	Chandor	Chandol	20°20'N;74°19'E
22.	Mahal	-	-	-

## 11. Islamgarh known as Deogarh (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
23. Sethla		Behla		-		-		-
24. Jamkhed		Jamkhed		Jarkhed		20°5'N;75°44'E		
25. Not mentioned		-		-		-		-
26. Not mentioned		-		-		-		-
27. Mankhera		-		-		-		-
28. Kohra		-		-		-		-
29. Lanjhi (19 Mahals)		Laiji		-		-		-
30. Haveli Chanda <sup>1</sup>		Qila Chanda		Chanda		19°57'N;79°21'E		
31. Argaon		Aurgaon		Argaon		21°7'N;76°58'E		
32. Lonar Jamli		Kota Khangi		-		-		-
33. Sindhi		Sindhi		-		-		-
34. Khora		Nikihora		-		-		-
35. Matha Rehmat Pur		Matha Arjun		-		-		-
36. Kanar		Qila Kamar		-		-		-
37. Maori		Pari		-		-		-
38. Ausa Gaon		Aunshapur		-		-		-
39. Madvad		Madaura		-		-		-
40. Niharak		Phamandak		-		-		-
41. Sirgaon		Shivgaon		Shivgaon		19°21'N;75°13'E		
42. Gandhli		Kandsingi		-		-		-
43. Ausavi		Aunsari		-		-		-
44. Nari		Bari		-		-		-
45. Ashti		Ashti		Ashti		21°12'N;78°14'E		
46. Arvi		Arvi		-		-		-



11. Islamgarh known as Deogarh (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
47.	Chamur		Jamur			-		-
48.	Jaipur		Jotor			-		-
49.	Bikapur		Bankapur			-		-
50.	Asagaon		Abtagaon			-		-
51.	Sirpur		Sirpur		Sirpur		19°32'N; 79°45'E	
52.	Jirba		Chharla			-		-
53.	Narhan Khera		Narayan Khera			-		-
54.	Nansgarh		Musgarh			-		-
55.	Binapagarh		Apagarh			-		-
56.	Srinagar		Misri			-		-
57.	Kandu		Kandu			-		-
58.	Lakhmapur		Lakhmapur			-		-
59.	Loni Mahal		Loli			-		-
60.	Barnapur		Barmapur			-		-
61.	Sothli		Kothli			-		-
62.	-		Sohagpur			-		-
63.	-		Kadosara			-		-
64.	-		Paljhar			-		-
65.	Malta		-			-		-
66.	Pratapgarh		-			-		-
67.	Haveli Sarba		-			-		-
68.	Mali Kamli		-			-		-
69.	Baohar		-			-		-
70.	Pachaini		-			-		-
71.	Biyagarh		-			-		-

1. It contained the following hill-fortress : Pratapgarh, Lohi, Pilal, and Manak Garh. According to Khulasat-ul Hind, it had got 7 hill-forts : Pratapgarh, Bori, Malapur, Manak Durg, Sikka Chanda, Mehad Garh, Raj Garh.

### 3. S U B A A U R A N G A B A D

#### 1. Aurangabad City

S.No. 1	Dastur-ul 'Amal		Khulasat-ul Hind	
	Name of the Villages 2	Jama 3	Name of the Villages 4	Jama 5
1.	Haveli Aurangabad	317 - 6 - 0	Haveli Aurangabad	313 - 6 - 0
2.	Jaitwara	8066 - 0 - 0	Jaitwara	8066 - 7 - 6
3.	Madhopur	336 - 12 - 0	Madhopur	338 - 12 - 0
4.	Bagh Behron	190 - 9 - 6	Bagh Bhairon	190 - 0 - 6
5.	Syed Pur	33 - 11 - 0	Masnad Pur	13 - 11 - 0
6.	Dharampur	222 - 11 - 0	Dharampur	222 - 1 - 6
7.	Fatehpur	182 - 10 - 0	Fatehpur	182 - 10 - 0
8.	Talwari	1323 - 3 - 6	Banwari with Padam Pura	1626 - 3 - 6
9.	Kikwari	574 - 8 - 0	Kolwali	574 - 8 - 0
10.	Karanpur	458 - 8 - 0	Karanpura	458 - 8 - 6
11.	Pahar Singh Pura	393 - 4 - 0	Bhao Singh Pura	393 - 3 - 0
12.	Sartapura	742 - 3 - 0	Sarmapur	442 - 3 - 0
13.	Anbapura	206 - 0 - 6	Ranbhapura	203 - 5 - 0
14.	Daudpura	20 - 3 - 6	Daudpura	20 - 3 - 6
15.	Atapur	502 - 7 - 0	Atapura	502 - 7 - 0

Contd.....

1. Aurangabad City (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
16.	Jaswant Pura	419	-	2	-	0	Jaswant Pura	419 - 8 - 0
17.	Hasan Pura	283	-	13	-	6	Hasan Pura	288 - 13 - 4
18.	Gopal Pura	802	-	10	-	0	Gopal Pura	800 - 1 - 6
19.	Korkhera	336	-	6	-	6	Korkhera	336 - 6 - 0
20.	Rasulabad	423	-	14	-	0	Rasulpur	423 - 8 - 0
21.	Rasul Pura	368	-	11	-	0	Rasul near Tamta	368 - 11 - 0
22.	Tisgaon	746	-	14	-	0	Tisgaon	746 - 14 - 0
23.	Nadigaon	304	-	2	-	0	Hadigaon	904 - 2 - 0
24.	Kanchanwari	716	-	0	-	6	Kanjanwari	716 - 8 - 0
25.	Sanbhlapur	309	-	4	-	9	Shahzad Pura	909 - 4 - 9
26.	Marki	880	-	0	-	0	Barki	880 - 0 - 0
27.	Bari Gaon	1075	-	8	-	0	Bari Gaon	1075 - 8 - 0
28.	Sadhlor	877	-	7	-	0	Masad Pur	877 - 8 - 0
29.	Nadanpur	341	-	7	-	6	Shahzadpur	341 - 7 - 6
30.	Balapur	321	-	0	-	0	Balapur	911 - 0 - 0
31.	Maintah	1067	-	4	-	0	Tamtah	1067 - 4 - 0

Contd.....

1. Aurangabad City (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5
32.	Etabar Pura	95	-	4	-	0	Etabar Pur	95 - 4 - 0
33.	Dalolahi	899	-	0	-	0	Deolaikhera	899 - 14 - 0
34.	Anant Khera	625	-	0	-	0	Anant Khera	625 - 4 - 0
35.	105 villages Collectively.	434293	-	0	-	0	Mahal Khalisa	437293 - 0 - 0
36.	Dar-uz-Zarb	7131	-	0	-	0	Dar-uz-Zarb	7131 - 0 - 0
Total		465878	-	14	-	9		470648 - 8 - 1

## 2. Haveli Daultabad

S.No.	Name of the Mahal	Jama
<u>Khulasat-ul Hind</u>		
1.	Qasba Rauza Munawwra known as Khuldabad.	6603 - 15 - 6
2.	Kaghazwari	171 - 5 - 6
3.	Murtazapur	50 - 0 - 0
4.	Bidarabad	790 - 5 - 6
5.	Badalabad	709 - 14 - 0
6.	Bagh Shahzada	63 - 12 - 0
7.	Wakhari	63 - 12 - 0
8.	Sarai Daultabad	1575 - 12 - 0
9.	Soli Bhanjan	751 - 4 - 0
Total		10780 - 0 - 6

# 1. Sarkar Daulatabad

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of village	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Daultabad	9	25746 - 12 - 0	Daulatabad	9	10780 - 0 - 6
2.	Harsul	44	8821 - 4 - 0	Harsul	44	4812 - 4 - 0
3.	Satara	12	15195 - 13 - 0	Satara	12	15196 - 12 - 0
4.	Bhokri	82	189298 - 12 - 0	Phulmari	92	189298 - 12 - 6
6.	Tankli	25	31371 - 5 - 3	Tankli	15	31371 - 5 - 0
6.	Waloj	118	189774 - 0 - 0	Waloj	138	189774 - 10 - 0
7.	Kharari known as Turkabad	3	4570 - 13 - 9	Kharari known as Turkabad	3	6570 - 13 - 6
8.	Khanapur	15	51170 - 6 - 3	Khanapur	15	51170 - 6 - 3
9.	Khuldabad alias Rozah	-	45471 - 11 - 3	Khuldabad known as Rozah.	24	45461 - 11 - 9
10.	Sultanpur	6	14105 - 13 - 3	Sultanpur	6	14105 - 13 - 3
11.	Ellora known as Rajpur	39	52633 - 2 - 6	Ellora known as Rajpur	39	52633 - 0 - 6
12.	Kandapur <sup>1</sup>	181	401680 - 13 - 3	Kandapur	181	401680 - 13 - 3
13.	Baizapur	-	216091 - 14 - 3	Baizapur	61	216091 - 14 - 9
14.	Khandala	29	51237 - 11 - 0	Khandala	29	51237 - 11 - 0

Contd.....

1. Sarkar Daulatabad (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7		
15.	Qasba Jaley Gaon	-	9132	-	1	-	6	Qasba Jatigaon	-	9132	-	5	-	6
16.	Kotannah	-	4142	-	13	-	9	Kotalah	5	4142	-	13	-	6
17.	Manak Gunj	5	5468	-	1	-	6	Manak Gunj	5	5468	-	15	-	6
18.	Kher	107	105481	-	11	-	6	Kanhar	107	105481	-	11	-	6
19.	Antur	108	139695	-	11	-	0	Antur	108	139695	-	11	-	0
20.	Seondah	68	62532	-	12	-	6	Sataundah	68	62532	-	12	-	0
21.	Chalisgaon	41	46537	-	11	-	3	Chalisgaon	41	46537	-	11	-	3
22.	Rajdhar	55	31647	-	1	-	6	Rajabhar	55	31647	-	6	-	0
23.	Mulhari	32	121371	-	1	-	6	Kahari	32	121971	-	1	-	6
24.	Mahona	13	35502	-	0	-	0	Bhon	13	12502	-	0	-	0
25.	Jhonpah	5	4346	-	11	-	0	Jhotankh	5	6346	-	10	-	0
Total		997	1860028	-	0	-	9		1107	1824631	-	2	-	0

1. Out of them 121 villages were Asli f. 64a.

## 2. Sarkar Jalnapur

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1.	Jalnapur	16	166166 - 3 - 9	Jalnapur	66	166056 - 3 - 9
2.	Roshargaon	42	87246 - 0 - 0	Roshangaon	42	87246 - 8 - 0
3.	Anbo	237	342804 - 10 - 3	Anbar	237	342801 - 10 - 0
4.	Akdon	4	27657 - 13 - 0	Akdon	4	27658 - 13 - 0
5.	Lehri	69	101649 - 8 - 0	Pipri	69	101649 - 8 - 0
6.	Larsangi	10	9527 - 0 - 0	Larsangvi	10	9127 - 5 - 0
7.	Dabhari	64	9489 - 0 - 6	Wabhari	64	9489 - 0 - 0
8.	Govand	41	56247 - 8 - 0	Bhokardhan	41	56247 - 8 - 0
9.	Rajhni	24	56652 - 4 - 6	Ranjhni	27	56652 - 4 - 6
10.	Sirpur	120	301377 - 11 - 0	Partur	120	301977 - 11 - 0
Total		627	1158817 - 11 - 0		680	1158906 - 7 - 9

1. Thakur Lal appears to be incorrect in describing the number of villages.



### 3. Sarkar Patan

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama
1.	Patan	133	307071 - 10 - 0	Patan	133	270071 - 10 - 6
2.	Dhaori	13	31379 - 0 - 0	Dawarbaori	13	31979 - 1 - 0
3.	Suldarwari	133	23896 - 0 - 0	Sundarwari <sup>1</sup>	11	23896 - 4 - 3
Total		279	362346 - 10 - 0			159 325946 - 15 - 9

1. Either of the two chroniclers seems to be incorrect in giving the number of the villages.

#### 4. Sarkar Fatehabad Dharur

S.No.	Dastur-ul-Mahals		Jama		Khulasat-ul-Hind	
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	No. of Villages	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama
1.	Fatehabad known as Dharur	104	126260 - 9 - 9	Fatehabad	109	166280 - 9 - 9
2.	Anba Jogai	108	139671 - 10 - 0	Anba Jogai	103	139671 - 10 - 0
3.	Bardhapur	55	97637 - 9 - 9	Bardapur	55	97134 - 2 - 0
4.	Qasba Ghat Mandora	-	4424 - 8 - 6	Qasba Ghat Nadora	-	9424 - 8 - 6
5.	Qasba Kabal Pur	-	9066 - 14 - 0	Qasba Khal Berah	-	5556 - 14 - 0
6.	Qasba Dhanapur	-	9396 - 4 - 0	Qasba Renapur	-	9396 - 4 - 0
7.	Loh Band	26	39364 - 1 - 3	Poh Nir	26	39964 - 1 - 3
8.	Basada	37	25760 - 0 - 0	Sarsala	37	26760 - 4 - 0
9.	Qasbs Mangson	-	16342 - 0 - 6	Qasba Pan Gaon	-	16342 - 6 - 6
10.	Parli Brijnath	46	44000 - 0 - 0	Barli Brijnath	46	400 - 0 - 0
11.	Cangaon	49	76576 - 2 - 6	Sel Gaon	49	76674 - 2 - 0
Total		424	586996 - 2 - 3		424	586604 - 14 - 0

5. Sarkar Bir:

Thakur Lal does not give its mahal-wise jama. He simply mentions the names of the mahals as:

- i) Painth Johair
- ii) Painth Ghat
- iii) Painth Malor
- iv) Painth Mal Kher
- v) Painth Basor
- vi) Painth Kewari

Its total jama as given by him was Rs. 6,89,135/-

Shafiq says that it comprised of 64 villages which yielded a jama of Rs.6,89,135/-

S.No.	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Dastur-ul-Amal	Khulasat-ul-Hind	No. of Villages	Jama
1.	Sholapur	46	71556 - 6 - 0	Sholapur	40	71556 - 3 - 0	
2.	Mandrant	38	136011 - 0 - 0	Mandrob	38	138017 - 0 - 0	
3.	Anandwari	-	66222 - 1 - 0	Ahirwari	32	66217 - 9 - 0	
	Total	84	273789 - 4 - 0		110	276784 - 12 - 0	

# 7. Sarkar Ahmadnagar

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama
1.	Ahmadnagar known as Farah Bagh	20	68506 - 0 - 0	Ahmadnagar with Farah Bagh	20	68506 - 1 - 6
2.	Nandorah	13	25414 - 13 - 0	Mandor	13	25764 - 13 - 0
3.	Sivgaon	172	234232 - 0 - 0	Sivgaon	172	234202 - 1 - 0
4.	Jamkhed	39	67335 - 12 - 0	Jamkher	39	67335 - 9 - 0
5.	Ashti	50	50674 - 13 - 6	Ashti	50	50674 - 13 - 6
6.	Chamar Kondah	50	147802 - 11 - 9	Chamarkondah	50	141801 - 13 - 3
7.	Hewra	173	339502 - 12 - 0	Neora	173	339900 - 12 - 0
8.	Koh Dalip	73	174103 - 8 - 3	Karah Walet	73	144303 - 8 - 3
9.	Waranmali	32	53142 - 12 - 0	Raisen	32	53142 - 2 - 0
10.	Nander Belgaon Bahadurgarh	175	378666 - 11 - 6	Pandyah Pirgaon known as Bahadurgarh.	175	378606 - 6 - 6
Total		797	1539381 - 14 - 0		797	1504238 - 0 - 6

# 8. Sarker Sangamner

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of village	Jama
1.	Sangamner	338	717131 - 6 - 3	Sangamner	338	716131 - 6 - 3
2.	Ankola	112	79063 - 3 - 3	Ankola	112	63079 - 3 - 3
3.	Pipla	35	35396 - 0 - 0	Bela	35	35956 - 6 - 0
4.	Dhandher Thal	17	12826 - 9 - 0	Dhandhar Phal	17	12826 - 0 - 6
5.	Gulshanabad alias Nasik	240	117485 - 9 - 6	Gulshanabad alias Nasik	240	167485 - 9 - 6
6.	Dandori	50	17585 - 4 - 0	Dandori	52	37585 - 4 - 0
7.	Ana	111	117116 - 9 - 3	Wan	121	117100 - 0 - 0
8.	Ahmadabad alias Kakorah	221	282479 - 12 - 3	Ahmadabad alias Patoda	221	282479 - 12 - 3
9.	Meenuabad alias Chandaaur	159	252889 - 8 - 0	Jafarabad alias Chandaaur	155	252889 - 8 - 0
10.	Seez	15	28883 - 2 - 9	Seez	15	28883 - 2 - 9
11.	Tarmak	23	8482 - 6 - 0	Tarmak	23	8482 - 8 - 0
Total		1321	1669339 - 6 - 3		1329	1722898 - 12 - 6

1. Out of them, 315 villages were Asli.

# 9. Sarkar Junner

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama
1.	Junner	472	44859 - 11 - 3	Junner	472	464839 - 10 - 0
2.	Gondal	65	17323 - 0 - 0	Komol	65	17328 - 3 - 6
3.	Karah Kotah	80	38415 - 11 - 3	Karah Namuna	80	138415 - 11 - 3
4.	Balsi	61	60000 - 0 - 0	-	-	-
5.	Mominabad known as Chakna	284	340121 - 0 - 0	Mominabad known as Chakna	61	60000 - 0 - 0
6.	Muhiabad	85	109313 - 11 - 6	Muhiabad known as Poona	287	340121 - 0 - 0
7.	Salor	10	17625 - 0 - 0	Sanor	10	17626 - 0 - 0
8.	Sano	60	75869 - 0 - 0	Sopa	60	75869 - 8 - 0
9.	Manakunj Aundh <sup>1</sup>	-	23061 - 12 - 0	Malah Umrah	-	23061 - 14 - 0
10.	Pali & Pawal	-	39612 - 14 - 0	Bale Badal(?)	-	19632 - 12 - 0
11.	Rasulabad	-	20665 - 13 - 0	Rasulabad	-	20665 - 13 - 0
12.	Un	-	40000 - 0 - 0	Rol	-	4000 - 0 - 0
13.	Rohan Khara <sup>2</sup>	-	41141 - 15 - 0	Rohan Khora <sup>3</sup>	-	41140 - 11 - 0

Contd.....

9. Sarkar Junner (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
14.	Morah Batwah		-		10008	-	0	-	0	Mosa Khorah	-	10000 - 0 - 0
15.	Loor Garh <sup>4</sup>		-		148406	-	14	-	0	Pohar Khorah <sup>5</sup>	-	48406 - 0 - 0
16.	-		-		-					Palnir	104	174545 - 0 - 0
17.	-		-		-					Aindapur	85	109313 - 8 - 6
Total				1117		1026428	-	6	-	0	1224	1564964 - 11 - 3

1. They comprised 2 Mahals, f. 75a.
2. It comprised 2 Mahals, f. 75a.
3. It consisted of 6 Mahals, p.141.
4. It also comprised 2 Mahals, f. 75b.
5. It consisted of 3 Mahals, p.141.



## 10. Sarkar Parenda

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal				Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama		Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama
	2	3	4		5	6	7
1.	Parenda	118	344408 - 0 - 0		Parenda	118	344408 - 5 - 0
2.	Bhum	-	86625 - 0 - 0		Bhum	70	86625 - 8 - 0
3.	Qasba Sawargaon	-	380 - 1 - 0		Qasba Sawargaon <sup>1</sup>	-	980 - 1 - 0
4.	Anant	12	29537 - 7 - 6		Ait	12	29537 - 7 - 6
5.	Walsi	25	35350 - 2 - 6		Wansi	25	25950 - 3 - 3
6.	Qasba Bir Khera known as Bor Khera	-	9197 - 11 - 6		Qasba Nir Khera known as Pur Kher	-	7111 - 0 - 6
7.	Virak	84	33599 - 5 - 9		-	-	-
8.	Pasi	39	81054 - 2 - 0		Barsi	39	81058 - 2 - 0
9.	Kasi	32	171222 - 0 - 0		Kanti	32	180222 - 0 - 0
10.	Wari	37	25341 - 8 - 0		Mari	37	25341 - 8 - 0
11.	Tankri	19	35663 - 3 - 9		Pankri	29	35663 - 3 - 9
12.	Ranjhni	31	20665 - 3 - 6		Ranjan	31	16865 - 3 - 6
13.	Mandah	29	66641 - 6 - 0		Mandoh	29	66041 - 6 - 0
14.	Phool	88	164860 - 3 - 6		Mahol	68	164860 - 0 - 0

Contd.....

10. Sarkar Parenda (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7		
15.	Aundargaon	27	130250	-	8	-	0	Indargaon	27	103203	-	8	-	0
16.	Waranki	14	33719	-	4	-	6	Danki	14	33719	-	4	-	6
17.	Tamurni	29	26559	-	8	-	0	Tamurni	29	23159	-	8	-	0
18.	Talgaon	32	39488	-	4	-	0	Pangaon	19	39488	-	12	-	0
19.	Ashist	26	93759	-	1	-	6	Karanbat	26	96759	-	1	-	6
20.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhonsa	27	33595	-	5	-	6
Total		642	1428322	-	1	-	0		632	1404589	-	7	-	0

1. Either of the two chroniclers seems to be incorrect in giving the Jama figure.

11. Sarkar Talkokan known as Kalyani

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No. of Villages	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No. of Village	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aminabad		28549 - 0 - 0	Aminabad		28549 - 0 - 0
2.	Karnalah		21242 - 4 - 0	Kartalah		21242 - 14 - 0
3.	Rakas		2515 - 3 - 6	-		-
4.	Gohaj		7364 - 8 - 0	Kohach		70364 - 8 - 0
5.	Khosla		7527 - 3 - 6	Khosala		7527 - 7 - 6
6.	Nasirabad		6262 - 8 - 0	Nasirabad		6262 - 8 - 0
7.	Harjukopla		21174 - 3 - 6	Painth with Koblah		21174 - 3 - 6
8.	Wahdah Konya		4284 - 3 - 0	Dehar Koth		4284 - 3 - 0
9.	Murtazabad		160053 - 1 - 0	Murtazabad		160053 - 1 - 0
10.	Kothal Khera		4307 - 0 - 0	Kothal Kharai		4037 - 0 - 0
11.	Dansoh		1232 - 1 - 0	Dasrah		1232 - 10 - 0
12.	Islamabad		216531 - 4 - 0	Islamabad		216530 - 4 - 9

Contd.....

11. Sarkar Talkokan known as Kalyani (Continued)

1	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
13.	Islam Garh						77199 - 6 - 0		Islamgarh known as Raheer				77199 - 6 - 0
14.	Puranchi						69251 - 5 - 3		Morchan				69251 - 5 - 3
15.	Sasti						25507 - 8 - 3		Sasti				25507 - 11 - 0
16.	Danda Rajpuri						9473 - 0 - 0		Danda Rajauri				9473 - 0 - 0
17.	-						-		Jawari				-
Total										662473 - 11 - 4			722689 - 1 - 6

# 4. SUBA TELINGANA

## 1. Sarkar Nander

S.No.	Dastur-ul 'Amal			Khulasat-ul Hind		
	Name of the Mahals	No.of Village	Jama	Name of the Mahals	No.of Village	Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nader	234	147723 - 15 - 0	Nander	214	177913 - 15 - 0
2.	Sarwar	105	68494 - 3 - 0	Sarbar	105	68497 - 3 - 0
3.	Balkah Barkadh	34	24771 - 1 - 0	-	-	-
4.	Qasba Harah	-	3471 - 4 - 0	Qasba Barad	-	6441 - 8 - 0
5.	Ardhapur	26	26880 - 12 - 6	Ardhapur	26	26850 - 10 - 6
6.	Kksarnagar	218	290300 - 0 - 0	Basant Nagar	218	200932 - 3 - 0
7.	Desah	9	28113 - 5 - 9	Warsah	9	18153 - 5 - 9
8.	Panah	12	16121 - 6 - 6	Hatah	12	16121 - 6 - 6
9.	Qasba Khemlu	-	3118 - 12 - 6	Kanhar Kher	-	3128 - 3 - 6
10.	Mun Panah	8	14436 - 7 - 0	Son Painth	8	14435 - 7 - 0
11.	Udgir	205	26292 - 0 - 0	Udgir	205	26792 - 0 - 9
12.	Dardan known as Rajgarh <sup>1</sup>	237	298747 - 0 - 0	Wardal Rajaur	-	278747 - 0 - 3
13.	Barkot	93	94516 - 14 - 6	Portot known as Palam	93	94516 - 14 - 6
14.	Long Deh <sup>2</sup>	-	14341 - 0 - 0	-	-	-
15.	Sarwadhon	14	77273 - 0 - 0	Saradhon	54	77273 - 9 - 0

Contd.....

## Sarkar Nander (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7			
16.	Dhatpur		14	86337	-	6	-	0	Latpur	54	86937	-	8	-	0
17.	Diglur		-	141452	-	9	-	3	Waklu	112	141452	-	9	-	0
18.	Khola		14	13149	-	5	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lohgaon Hatoli		-	185802	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Lakar		36	15795	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Hatoli Bor Hatoli		21	9319	-	11	-	0	Barharli	21	9919	-	11	-	0
22.	Pooran		86	148765	-	0	-	0	Bodan	66	148765	-	5	-	6
23.	Daman Kolas		10	26449	-	3	-	0	Kolas	10	26449	-	3	-	0
24.	Parmol		100	176348	-	6	-	9	Mudhol	100	176349	-	8	-	0
25.	Tamurni		35	53775	-	6	-	0	Tamurni	35	53775	-	0	-	6
26.	Rajaurah Deopur		19	36454	-	6	-	0	Rajaurah	19	36454	-	0	-	6
27.	Nirmal		88	141325	-	13	-	9	Nirmal	88	141325	-	13	-	9
28.	Gangu		40	69809	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Aula		11	20587	-	1	-	0	Aula	11	20587	-	1	-	0
30.	Haula		39	51544	-	4	-	3	Neola	39	51794	-	4	-	3
31.	Thaner		26	29536	-	0	-	0	Bhanir	25	29936	-	10	-	0
32.	Bhainsa		121	112478	-	15	-	0	Bhainsa	111	112478	-	15	-	0

Contd.....

## Sarkar Nander (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
33.	Qasim Painth	38	27627	-	13	-	3	Khusanbah Painth	33	27627	-	12 - 9
34.	Andur	-	24813	-	15	-	0	Indor	-	204813	-	15 - 0
35.	Talihal	-	156200	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Malot	94	65724	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Nadkherah	90	131450	-	7	-	0	Balkandah	90	131450	-	7- 0
38.	Qandhar	162	144339	-	1	-	0	Qandhar	189	144339	-	1 - 0
39.	Khudawand Pur	-	27290	-	14	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
40.	Goindpur	-	1000	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Ausa	164	330210	-	4	-	9	Ausa	-	330210	-	4 - 9
42.	Machwah	11	18292	-	6	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
43.	Jalkot <sup>3</sup>	-	2825	-	8	-	0	Chalkot	-	1835	-	8 - 0
44.	Damri	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wankri	-	-	-	-
45.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mukut Madkher	24	24971	-	2 - 3
46.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Qabr Daraz	-	-	-	-
47.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kher Basadah sar Qasba	-	14942	-	0 - 3
48.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kherka	23	13649	-	5 - 0
49.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loh Gaon Balold	135	185802	-	3 - 3

Contd.....

Sarkar Nander (Continued)

1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
50.	Damri	-	-					Bhokar	45	25795	- 11 - 9	
51.	-	-	-					Kotgir	40	69809	- 13 - 6	
52.	-	-	-					Hankal-	-	156201	- 8 - 0	
53.	-	-	-					Yalgharp	97	75724	- 7 - 3	
54.	-	-	-					Bonth	-	118000	- 0 - 0	
55.	-	-	-					Mamrah	11	18292	- 6 - 6	
TOTAL		2412	3383305	- 9 - 0					2322	3489477	- 10 - 6	

1. Out of them 225 villages were Asli f. 86a.
2. It consisted of 3 Qasbas, f. 86a.
3. It was under the rule of Bidaris, f. 88b.



## B I B L I O G R A P H Y

During the study of this period, the revenue and military documents, numbering about 6,000 which are preserved in the Andhra Pradesh Archives at Hyderabad have been utilised. Besides them, the following works have been studied:

### CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

#### A. Administrative Literature:

1. Abul Fazl, Ain-i Akbari, Ed. Blochmann. Bib. Ind.; Calcutta, 1867-77.
2. Rai Chandhrabhan Brahman, Char Chaman-i Brahman, c. 1656.
3. Dastur-ul Amal-i Navisindagi, Add. 6641.
4. Dastur-ul Amal-i Alamgiri, c. 1659. Add. 6598.
5. Dastur-ul-Amal-i Ilm-i Navisindagi, Jagat.
6. Rai Shujai Kayasth Saksena, Farhang-i-Kardani, A.D. 1679. Aligarh, Abdus Salam, Farsiya, 85/315.
7. Zawabit-i-Alamgiri, Aurangzeb : post 1691. Add. 6598; Or. 1641.
8. Munshi Nand Ram Kayasth Shrivastva, Siyagana, A.D. 1694-6.
9. Khulasat-us Siyag, A.D. 1703. Add. 6588; Aligarh, Sir Sulaiman Collection 410/143.
10. Dastur-ul Amal-i Shahjahani, Late Aurangzeb, Sir Sulaiman Collection, 675/53.
11. Hidayatullah Bihari, Hidayat-ul Qawaid, A.D. 1714, Aligarh, Abdus Salam Collection 149/339.

12. Har Karan, Insha-i Har Karan, Jahangir's reign. Ed. & tr. Francis Balfour, Calcutta, 1781, reprinted 1881.
13. Selected Documents of Shah Jahan's Reign, published by the Daftar-i-Diwani, Hyderabad, 1950.
14. Daftar-i-Diwani o Mal o Mulki-i-Sarkar-i Ala, Hyderabad, 1939.
15. Aurangzeb, Farman to Rasikdas, 8th R.Y. Text published by J.N.Sarkar in JASB, N.S.II (1906).
16. Nigarnama-i-Munshi, Nawal Kishore, Lucknow, ed. 1882.
17. Halat-i-Mumalik-i-Mahrusa-i-Alamgiri, Add. 6598.

B. Topographical Literature:

18. Dastur-ul-Amal-i-Shahinshahi, c. 1727. Thakur Lal Mathur, 1776.
19. Khulasat-ul Hind, Lachhmi Narayan Shafiq, transcript in the Research Library, History Department, A.M.U. Aligarh.
20. Tanmiq-i-Shigarf, Lachhmi Narayan Shafiq.
21. Sawanih-i Dakan, Munim Khan.

C. Epistolary Collections:

22. Aurangzeb, Adab-i-Alamgiri, MS. in State Central Library, Hyderabad.
23. Aurangzeb, Ruqaat-i-Alamgiri, Edited by Syed Najib Ashraf Nadvi, Vol. I.

D. Historical Works:

24. Abul Fazl, Akbarnama, Bib. Ind. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1873-87.

25. Amin Qazvini, Padshahnama, MS. in the State Archives Library, Hyderabad.
26. Abdul Hamid Lahauri, Padshahnama, Bib. Ind., Calcutta, 1866-72.
27. Muhammad Waris, Padshahnama, MS. in the State Central Library, Hyderabad.
28. Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Shahjahan-nama, transcript in Research Library, Department of History, A.M.U. Aligarh.
29. Salih Kanbu Lahauri, Amal-i-Salih, ed. G. Yazdani, 4 vols. Bib. Ind. Calcutta, 1912-46.
30. Bhimsen, Nuskha-i-Dilkusha, Or. 23.
31. Muhammad Hashim Khafi Khan, Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, Vol. II, and portions relating to the Deccan, ed. K.D. Ahmad and Haig, Bib. Ind. Calcutta, 1860-74.
32. Sujan Rai Bhandari, Khulasat-ul-Tawarikh, Ed. Zafar Hasan, Delhi, 1918.
33. Ali Muhammad Khan, Mirat-i-Ahmadi, Ed. Nawab Ali, 2 vols. & Supplement, Baroda, 1927-28.

E. Biographical Literature:

34. Maasir-ul-Umara, Shah Nawaz Khan, Abdul Hai's recension. Ed. Abdur Rahman & Ashraf Ali, Bib. Ind. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1888-91.
35. Zakhirat-ul-Khawanin, Shaikh Farid Bhakri, Habib Ganj Collection, No. 32/74.
36. Tazkirat-ul-Umara, Kewal Ram, Habib Gunj Collection, 37/57.

F. Dictionary:

37. Anand Ram Mukhlis, Mirat-ul-Istilah.

G. European Sources:

38. Early Travels in India (1683-1619), being a collection of the narratives of Fitch, Mildenhall, Hawkins, Finch, Withington, Coryat & Terry. Ed. Ed. Foster, London, 1927.
39. Thomas Roe, The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, 1615-19. Ed. W. Foster, London, 1926.
40. The English Factories in India, 1618-69, ed. W. Foster, 13 vols. Oxford, 1906-27.
41. Pietro Della Valle, The Travels of Pietro Della Valle in India, tr. Edward Grey, Hakluyt Society, 2 vols. London, 1892.
42. Fransisco Palsaert, "Remonstrantie", 1626, tr. Moreland and Geyl. Jahangir's India, Cambridge, 1925.
43. Peter Mundy, Travels, Vol. II, Travels in Asia, 1630-34, ed. Sir R.C. Temple, Hakluyt Society, 2nd Series, XXXV, London, 1914.
44. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, Travels in India, 1640-67, tr. V. Ball, 2nd edition revised by W. Crooke, London, 1925.
45. Francois Bernier, Travels in the Mogul Empire, 1656-68. tr. on the basis of Irving Brock's version by A. Constable, with notes. 2nd edition revised by V.A. Smith, London, 1916.
46. Jean de Thevenot, 'Relation de l' Indostan, etc.' 1666-67. Lovell's translation of 1687 reprinted with corrections, notes and an introduction by S.N. Sen in The Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri, New Delhi, 1949.
47. John Fryer, A New Account of East India and Persia, being Nine Year's Travels, 1672-81, ed. W. Crooke, 3 vols. Hakluyt Societ, 2nd Series, XIX, XX, and XXXIX, London, 1909, 1912, and ~~1915~~ 1915.
48. Nicolo Manucci, Storia do Mogor, 1656-1712, tr. W. Irvine, 4 vols. Indian Texts Series, Government of India, London, 1907-8.

## MODERN WORKS

### A. General:

49. History of Shah Jahan of Dihli, B.P.Saksena.
50. History of Aurangzeb, J.N.Sarkar, 5 vols.
51. The Army of the Indian Moghuls, ~~W.R~~ W.Irvine, London, 1903.
52. Mughal Administration, J.N. Sarkar, Calcutta.
53. India at the death of Akbar, Moreland.
54. The Agrarian System of Moslem India, Moreland, Cambridge 1929, reprinted Delhi, 1968.
55. The Agrarian System of Mughal India, Irfan Habib.
56. Some Aspects of Muslim Administration, R.P. Tripathi, Allahabad, 1936, reprinted, Allahabad, 1956.
57. The Central Structure of the Mughal Empire and its Practical Working up to the year 1657, Ibn Hasan.
58. The Mansabdari System and the Mughal Army, Abdul Aziz.
59. War, Blacker.
60. The Military System of the Marathas, S.N.Sen, Bombay, 1958.
61. The Provincial Government of the Mughals, S.R.Sharma.
62. The Provincial Government under the Mughals, Saran.
63. Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors, S.R.Sharma.
64. Imperial Gazetteer of India, New Edition, 25 vols.
65. A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa, etc. 2 vols. London, 1832.
66. Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, M.Athar Ali.

B. Regional History:

67. Basatin-us-Salatin, Mirza Ibrahim Zuberi.
68. The Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, Radhey Shyam.
69. Life and Times of Malik Ambar, Radhey Shyam.
70. History of the Mahrattas, 2 vols. ed. by J.P.Guha.
71. Rise of the Maratha Power, Ranade.
72. A History of the Maratha People, Kinkaid and Parasins, 2 vols. London, 1922.
73. New History of the Marathas, 3 vols., Bombay, 1948.
74. The Deccan Forts, J.N. Kamalapur.
75. Aina-i-Bidar, Muhammad Sultan.
76. Tarikh-i-Qila Udgir, Nawab Faramarz Jung Bahadur.
77. Tarikh-i-Bir, Ahmad Muhiuddin.
78. Halat-i-Bidar, Muhammad Abdul Wahab.
79. Tarikh-i-Burhanpur, Khalil-ur- Rahman.
80. Tarikh-i-Qandhar-i Dakan, Munshi Muhammad Amir Hamzah.
81. District Gazetteers of Poona, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, and Ratnagiri.
82. Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vols. 16 & 17.

C. Agriculture, Agricultural Produce and Statistics:

83. The Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Watt, 6 Vols.

D. Land System, and Land Revenue Administration:

84. Glossary of Revenue and Administrative Terms in Persian, Khwaja Yasin of Delhi, Add. 6603.

85. A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms, etc. of British India, London.

E. Economic History:

86. W.H.Moreland, From Akbar to Aurangzeb, London, 1923.  
87. S.H.Hodivala, Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics.

F. Periodical Literature:

88. Indian Antiquary, February, March 7 July 1874, Edited by Burgess, 1971 edition.  
89. Journal of the (Royal) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1936, pp. 641-65: Moreland, "Rank (Mansab) in the Mogul State Service."  
90. Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission 1929, pp. 81-87 : Y.K.Deshpande, "Revenue Administration of Berar in the Reign of Aurangzeb (1679 A.D.).  
91. Land Control & Social Structure in Indian History, Edited by Robert Eric R Frykenberg : S.Nurul Hasan, Zamindars under the Mughals.  
92. Islamic Culture, Hyderabad, 1938, pp. 61-75; M.Sadiq Khan, "A Study in Mughal Land Revenue System."  
93. Medieval India Quarterly, Aligarh, Vol.IV : Irfan Habib, "The Mughal Currency System."  
94. Medieval India Quarterly, Vol.V, : M. Athar Ali, "The Religious Issue in the War of Succession (1658-59)."  
95. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Patiala Session, 1967 : Irfan Habib, 'The Mansab System'.